OVERSEAS

The Monthly Journal of the
OVERSEAS CLUB & PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

Vol VI No 71 DECEMBER, 1921

OCT
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

"We sailed wherever ship could sail,
We founded many a mighty state;
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great"

Tennyson.

Registered for Transmission to Canada and Newfoundland by Magazine Post.

ASSETS EXCEED
£3,000,000.

CLAIMS PAID,
OVER £14,000,000.

By Appointment.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The Corporation has Representatives in every civilized part of the Globe, who are prepared to look after the interests of its policyholders.

CLAIMS LIBERALLY SETTLED.

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General Buildings, Perth, Scotland.
General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2

BRANCH OFFICES

CANADA—Continental Life Buildings (corner Richmond and Bay Streets), Toronto.

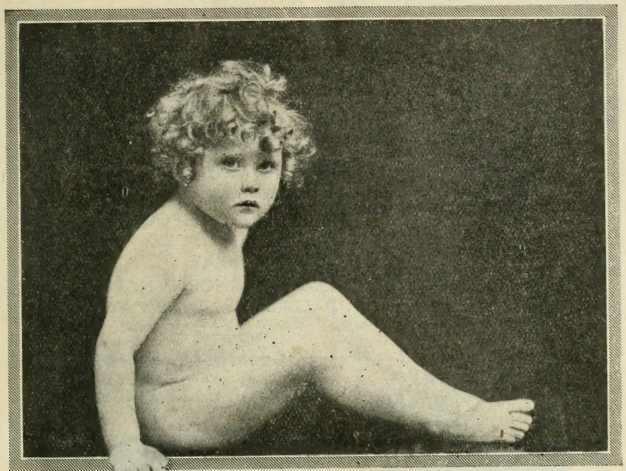
SOUTH AFRICA—General Buildings, Greenmarket Square, Cape Town; Commercial Exchange Buildings, Main Street, Johannesburg.

INDIA—12-14, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AUSTRALASIA—21, Queen Street, Melbourne.

Also in United States, China, Egypt, Belgium, France, Holland, Argentine, Scandinavia and Mexico.

Director and General Manager—F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.



Perfection!

Here is a delightful little girl, in whose clear-eyed healthfulness and shapely limbs can surely be found perfection. It is not surprising that this lovely little maiden—she is 2½ years old—has been brought up from birth on Glaxo, for Glaxo is, next to healthy mother's milk, the only safe alternative.

Glaxo is pure milk and nothing else—it is not a patent food. The Glaxo Process drives off the water (the germ-carrier of ordinary milk), and deposits a powder—Glaxo—which is free from contamination by dirt, dust and flies. Glaxo contains all the nourishment necessary to promote sturdy growth, including those vital food factors (vitamins) without which no baby can properly thrive.

Ask your Doctor!

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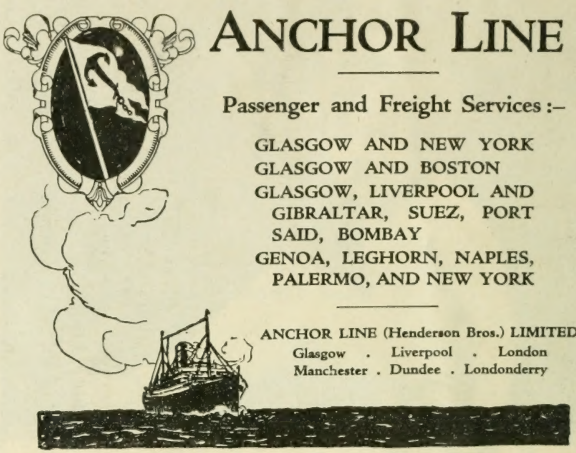
The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., London & New Zealand.

A HAPPY BABY MAKES A HAPPY MOTHER
A GLAXO BABY



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LONDON, S.W. 1 - 29-31, Cockspur Street
Offices and Agencies Everywhere

86

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The views expressed in the Monthly Letter and in all signed articles in "Overseas" are those of the writers and not neces sarily those of the Members of the Central Council of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.

	PAGE
My Monthly Letter—E. W	31
Vernon House and How We are Going to Wipe off the Debt—Evelyn Wrench	39
Real Work at Real Wages—Hamilton Fyfe	43
India's First Parliament—Lieut.-Colonel E ff. Lascelles	47
Those "Surplus" Women—Winifride Wrench	51
Communal Kitchens—Hertha Davies	55
Photographic Contest for 1921—22	57
Is a State Matrimonial Bureau Desirable?—F. C. Yardley	59
The Problem of the Young White Man in the Tropics—Henry W. Paterson	62
Christmas Day—H. d. V	65
A "Lonely Soldier's" Letter—A Member	67
Christmas Day on a Transvaal Farm—Mrs. Henry Lea	69
The British Trade Ship	70
An Icy Day of My Life—Grace Cameron MacPhee	71
From a Woman's Standpoint—A Wayfarer	73
The Overseas Home-Maker—The Best Way—Mrs. Ernestine Mills	76
The Overseas Forum	80
My Month's Reading—A. St. John Adcock	85
The Month's Cartoons	87
News from Headquarters	92
Members' Exchange	96
Overseas Trade Bureau	99
Overseas Employment Bureau	103
Notes about Our Advertisers	104

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Men who had never before shaved themselves, and men who had tried every other shaving device ever invented have found in the Gillette the complete solution of their shaving problems, and a razor that suits them individually and exactly . . The Gillette gives efficient, dependable service for a lifetime.

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TRADE Gillette MARK KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

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Solid Silver Case. Lever Movement.
Fully Jewelled. Compensated Balance.
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C. F. Truefitt, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*
Major Cyril Bavin, *Hon. Hospitality Secretary.*
F. C. Yardley, Esq., *Assistant Editor.*
E. D. W. Chaplin, Esq., *Advertising Manager.*
E. W. Pither, Esq., *Financial Secretary.*
F. G. Deverill, Esq., *Reception Secretary.*

Solicitor: Ralph S. Bond, Esq. **Bankers:** Messrs. Coutts & Co.

Auditors: Messrs. E. Layton Bennett, Sons & Co.

Headquarters General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.
Cable Address: "Ovaseeclub, London."

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Weekly Edition

Illustrated?

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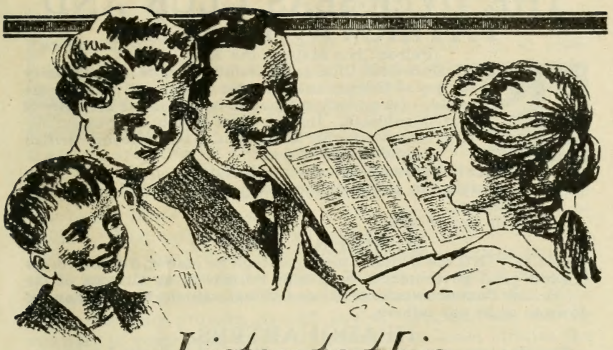
Send a subscription now, or write for a free specimen copy to The Publisher, Printing House Square, London, England.



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"PUNCH" stories are told and re-told over and over again everywhere. Countless smiles follow its weekly budget of humour —and every smile is won by clean, wholesome, inoffensive fun.

Have it sent to you every week

"PUNCH"

By post for One Year: 30/- U.K.; 35/6 Overseas; $8.50 U.S.A.

To continually improve "OVERSEAS" we rely largely upon our advertisement revenue.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB AND PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

(Patron: His Majesty the King.)

THE Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League is a non-party society of British subjects residing in all parts of the world. Its underlying motive is to promote the unity of British subjects. Its four chief objects are

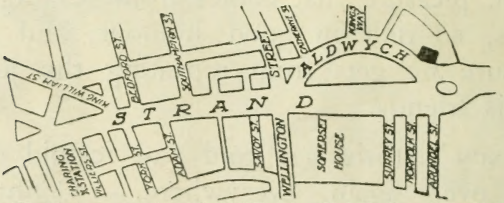
1. To draw together in the bond of comradeship British people the world over.
2. To render individual service to our Empire.
3. To maintain the power of the Empire and to hold to its best traditions.
4. To help one another.

MEMBERS' CREED.

BELIEVING the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the British Commonwealth of nations, to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers.

HEADQUARTERS.

The Headquarters of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League are situated at General Buildings, Aldwych, London, just opposite Australia House, in the very heart of the Metropolis. Here are provided most of the amenities of an ordinary Club, including Reading, Writing, Lounge, Ladies' and Smoking Rooms, Information Bureau, the provision of a postal address, and the forwarding of Members' mail. Light refreshments can be obtained. Hours of opening, 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sundays.



The black square shows the building in which the Over-Seas Club Premises are situated.

Date of Inception	August 27th, 1910
Subscribing Membership, as at December 31st, 1920	25,423
Life Members	4,290

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

All fees include "Overseas" and Membership List.

Residents.	Entrance.	Annually.	Life.
Over-Seas (Two years for £1 0 0) . .	Nil.	10s.	£7 7 0
Provinces	10s.	10s.	£10 10 0
London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross).	£1 1 0	£2 2 0	£21 0 0
Glasgow & West of Scotland Branch .		£1 1 0	
Liverpool, 2, Bold Street		£1 1 0	

Members' subscriptions become due on January 1st each year. Subscriptions received after October 1st are carried forward to the following year.

Contributions or Subscriptions should be addressed to The Hon. Organiser, Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

On "Doing It Now"

HAT hackneyed phrase "Do it now," is so often repeated nowadays, that it has perhaps lost its original claim to attention. Maybe one's ears are so accustomed to this particular combination of sounds that the words convey but a fleeting impression to the mind If you are preparing for a long journey, however, you are compelled to do many things which cannot wait till your return. One matter *must* have the attention of everyone who is about to undertake a trip to the Home Country, or to return overseas after a spell in Britain. That matter is care of baggage. Baggage is a responsibility and a worry, but the experienced traveller relieves his mind of all care by covering his effects against loss and damage, in securing the Policy of the Western Australian Insurance Co. This Policy not only provides against loss of baggage, but can be extended to cover compensation for death or personal injuries, the result of accidents. Overseas Members in London are invited to call—those abroad to write—to the Western Australian Insurance Co., 45/47, Cornhill, London, E.C. 2. The settled claims of the Company to date exceed Two Million Pounds, and the Company has numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the world, where claims can be promptly dealt with. The wise traveller need not be *asked* to cover himself and his baggage. In his case he will "Do it now."

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"Colonial" Hammerless Ejector

53, *PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.*

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are specially manufactured to suit the local requirements of every Climate, and

ARE FULLY GUARANTEED

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SHAMPOO
AT OUR EXPENSE.

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39 ECLIPSOL WORKS
BRISTOL . ENGLAND

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without catching cold by wearing AERTEX Cellular. If you wear AERTEX you can throw open your casement and fill your lungs with the pure morning air in the full knowledge that you are just as immune from colds as when sleeping between AERTEX Sheets.

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AERTEX

cellular

UNDERWEAR *for* MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN. SHIRTS, SHEETINGS, ETC.

¶ Write for Catalogue, giving full range and prices of garments.

Always look for the AERTEX label on all AERTEX goods.

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Φ 3

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We are also able to secure for our clients abroad Sole Agencies for important British Manufacturers.

If you have no representatives here it would be to your advantage to communicate with us.

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9, MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

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CHAIRMAN:
The Right Hon. R. McKENNA

JOINT MANAGING DIRECTORS:
S. B. MURRAY F. HYDE E. W. WOOLLEY

Subscribed Capital - -	**£38,118,815**
Paid-up Capital - -	**10,860,565**
Reserve Fund - -	**10,860,565**
Deposits (*June 30th, 1921*) -	**371,322,381**

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2
OVER 1,550 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES
OVERSEAS BRANCH: 65 & 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2
Atlantic Offices: "*Aquitania*" "*Berengaria*" "*Mauretania*"

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Bombay	Delhi	Aden and				
Madras	Tuticorin	Aden Point	Mombasa, Kenya Colony,			
Karachi	Cochin (S. India)	Colombo	Nairobi, British E.A.		Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga	Tanganyika Territory.
Cawnpore	Chittagong	Kandy	Nakuru,			
Lahore	Rangoon	Newera Eliya	Kisumu,			

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£4,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL	**£2,000,000**
RESERVE FUND	**£2,500,000**

The Bank conducts every description of Eastern Banking business.

THE COLONIAL BANK.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836, SANCTIONED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.)

Subscribed Capital	**£3,000,000**
Paid-Up Capital	**£900,000**
Reserve Fund	**£400,000**

***Head Office :* 29, GRACECHURCH ST., E.C. 3.**

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Increased advertisement revenue means continued improvement of "OVERSEAS."

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the African Banking Corporation, Limited).
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL			£10,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£8,916,660	RESERVE FUND ..	£2,893,335
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..	£2,229,165	UNCALLED CAPITAL ..	£6,687,495

Head Office: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.
London Wall Branch: 63, London Wall, E.C. 2.
West End Branch: 17, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2 (adjoining the Royal Colonial Institute).
New York Agency: 68, Wall Street.
Rotterdam Branch: 15, Coolsingel. Amsterdam Branch: 69, Rokin.
Hamburg Agency: Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 49–53, Schauenburger-strasse.

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Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Guaranteed by the Australian Government.

Branches and Agencies throughout Australasia.

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Sir Denison Miller, K.C.M.G., *Governor.*

James Kell, *Deputy Governor.*

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Agencies are open at 3,085 Post Offices in the Commonwealth. Special facilities for the remittance of Settlers' Funds.

On 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

Savings Bank Balances	£35,306,956
General Bank Balances	£27,153,311
Note Issue Department	£58,972,537
Other Items	£13,597,705
	£135,030,509

London Office: 36-41, New Broad St., E.C. C. A. B. CAMPION, London Manager
Also at Australia House, Strand, W.C.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Head Office—TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).
Reserve Fund ... ... $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

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Vice-President and General Manager: SIR JOHN AIRD.
Assistant General Manager: H. V. F JONES.

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London Office: 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

A General Banking Business conducted with all points in North America.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

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LIMITED.

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And over 1,500 Branches in England and Wales.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - -	£20,000,000
ISSUED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL	£15,592,372
RESERVE FUND - - - - -	£8,250,000
DEPOSITS (30th June, 1921)	£332,206,417

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL
AND
UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Subscribed Capital	£43,447,080
Paid-up Capital -	9,309,416
Reserve Fund - -	8,878,041

The Bank has Branches or Agents throughout the United Kingdom and Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken.

BRITISH, COLONIAL and FOREIGN Banking and EXCHANGE business transacted.

AUXILIARY:

LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED.

BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 1894.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS:—Lloyds Bank Ltd.; London County Westminster & Parrs Bank Ltd.; National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

West Africa. Morocco. Egypt. Canary Islands.
Liverpool. Manchester. New York. Hamburg.

Head Office:—17/18. LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Deposits received at special rates for fixed periods.

CUTBILL, KING & Co.

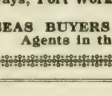
32, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Cables: "Lockett, London." Codes: Marconi, A.B.C. (5th Edn.), Lieber's, etc.

SUPPLIERS & SHIPPERS

of all descriptions of Stores and Materials required by Railways, Port Works, Contractors, Ship Owners, Builders, etc.

OVERSEAS BUYERS desirous of appointing Buying and Shipping Agents in the U.K. are requested to communicate.



"Two Steeples" Reg

Number 83 Quality

SOCKS FOR MEN.

Are made of the finest pure wool ingrain yarn in LOVATS GREY AND HEATHERS

PERFECT FIT
PROLONGED WEAR
Comfortable in all Climates

The quality number is on each sock

Write for the name of nearest agent or postal agent to

"Two Steeples Limited"

WIGSTON Nr LEICESTER
England

"The Backbone of the Canine race."

SPRATT'S

"MEAT-FIBRINE"

DOG CAKES

are the staple daily diet of millions of the world's fittest, healthiest dogs. Wherever you are your dog should have Spratt's, and he can. Agencies everywhere.

Spratt's Patent Limited
24/5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

AS *You* are reading this little notice, very many of the 25,000 "OVERSEAS" Readers are probably doing the same. If you have

ANYTHING TO SELL

Tell your fellow-Members about it through a small advertisement in "OVERSEAS." This space costs £2 10s. 0d. per insertion, payable monthly in advance. Send instructions with remittance, to the Advt. Manager at London Headquarters.

When making purchases, please give "OVERSEAS" Advertisers an opportunity to quote prices.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

LONDON & BIRMINGHAM
Feb. 27th to March 10th, 1922.

(Organised by H.M. Department of Overseas Trade.)

The Fair coincides with a new era in commerce for Overseas importers of British Merchandise as the coming season's goods can now be purchased on the special terms of credit granted by the British Government under the new Trade Facilities Bill.

Special offices will be established at the Fair to receive applications for Export Credits.

LONDON:
White City, London, W.

Musical Instruments, Furniture and Basketware, Sports Goods, Toys, etc., Jewellery, Silverware, Cutlery, etc., Scientific and Photographic Goods, Chemicals and Drugs, Stationery and Printing, Fancy Goods, Travelling Requisites, etc., Brushware, Pottery, China and Earthenware, Glass and Glassware, Foodstuffs and Beverages, Boots and Shoes, Leather, etc.

BIRMINGHAM:
Exhibition Buildings, Castle Bromwich.

Brassfoundry, Hardware and Ironmongery, Metals, Construction, Building and Decoration, Power, Lighting, Heating, Cooking and Ventilating, Engineering in all Branches, Agricultural Machinery, Mining Appliances, Motors, Motor Cycles, Cycle Accessories, Perambulators, Guns, Saddlery and Harness, Fishing Tackle, Brewing and Distilling Appliances.

The finest display of Quality Goods in the World.

Descriptive Booklets and Invitation Tickets may be obtained from the nearest British Legation, Consulate, or Trade Commissioner, or on request to the Secretary, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, England.

DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL COOKING APPLIANCES.

British Made.

These useful articles can be operated from the nearest convenient lamp holder by means of the Flexible Cord and Adaptor supplied. The cost of current is negligible, and their convenience is fully appreciated wherever in use.

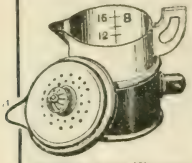
PRICES.

BOILING JUG, 1 Pint	19/-
" 2 Pints	21/6
SHAVING POT, 1 Pint	19/-
FOOD WARMER, with Graduated Scale, 1 Pint	29/-
" 2 Pints	39 -
KETTLE, 2 Pints	20/-
IRON	
UNIVERSAL VOLTAGE IRON, can be used on any voltage from 100 to 250	34/6
HOT PLATE	21/-

When ordering state voltage, and whether Direct or Alternating Current.

We can supply the Electric Kettle, Iron and Hot Plate in low voltages suitable for operating from Small Home Lighting Plants as follows:—

Kettle, 25, 32 and 50 Volts ...	54/6
IRON " " " ...	28/-
HOT PLATE " " " ...	36/6



Electric Food Warmer.

Electric Boiling Jug.

Electric Shaving Pot.

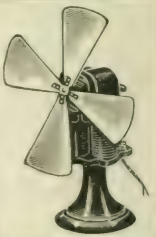
Electric Iron.

Electric Hot Plate.

Electric Kettle.

PORTABLE HAND FAN.

Ensures a refreshing breeze in the hottest weather. A boon in the Sick Room, the Ball Room, when Travelling, etc. Takes up little more room than a watch, and weighs little more. Entirely self-contained and requires no electricity, no winding-up. Simply press the button and the Fan Blades revolve at a high speed, creating a refreshing and stimulating breeze. Size overall 5¼ ins., but when not in use collapses to half size. Price 5 -.



BATTERY ELECTRIC FAN

For districts and for th Colonies where the Electric Lighting supply is not available. A most useful Electric Fan which can b operated from a 4 volt or 25 Volt Accumulator. Size of Blade 9 ins. This Fan has met with great success in the Colonies. Fitted with Motor complete

6-Volt	21/-
12-Volt	23/6
25-Volt	27/-

State Voltage when ordering.

THE "KIT" ELECTRIC TORCH.—Size, 7¼ x 1¾ ins. Weight complete, 12½ ozs. A real torch de luxe with heavily nickelled end pieces and high grade covering. Fitted with Ingersoll patent rim cut or flush push switch. Complete with Volex Dry Batteries and Metal Filament Bulb. Price 10/6.

THE "MAJOR" TORCH.—As the "Kit," but larger. Size, 9¾ x 1¾ ins. Weight complete, 15½ ozs. Complete with Volex Dry Battery and Metal Filament Bulb. Price 14 -.

All prices shown on this page include free post and packing to British Colonies.

Ward & Goldstone LTD
PENDLETON MANCHESTER

When ordering from our Advertisers, please mention "OVERSEAS." This helps the Club.

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LENNARDS
TRADE MARK
WORLD-FAMED
BOOTS & SHOES
ESTD 1877 INCORPD 1897.

A WONDERFUL GUINEA SHOE

Style No. 3705. Brown Leather Oxford Sports Shoe with stout red rubber sole. Light in weight but strongly built. A great Overseas favourite.

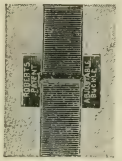
Brown

21/-

(Overseas Postage Extra.)

LENNARDS Ltd.
(200 BRANCHES) **Bristol, Eng.**

Roberts' Patent Adjustable Buckle



For connecting the ends of hoops on COTTON, WOOL, HEMP and other Bales.
BENDING MACHINES AND TIGHTENING LEVERS.
Effecting a great saving in Expansion.
Hoops and Buckles,
¾ in., 1 in. and 1¼ in., supplied and shipped to all parts of the world.

H. I. ROBERTS,
42/4, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
Telegrams: "INGENIOUS, LIVERPOOL."

JOSEPH C. MOUNT & CO.

146/147, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, LONDON, S.W. 1

Universal Forwarders, Foreign Removals, Packers :: and Shippers, Warehousemen and Wharfingers ::

Packers and Shippers of Motor Cars, Lorries, Aeroplanes, Machinery, Furniture and General Goods.

Baggage, etc., collected from steamers or stations. Re-collected from hotels, private houses, etc., delivered to steamers, or shipped to the Continent, Colonies, America, etc.

Foreign and Home removals, including collection, supply of cases, packing, or, if in large quantities, transported by lift vans by steamers and/or rail.

Packing cases urgently wanted by travellers or others constructed and delivered by express vans.

Seven acres of Riverside Docks and Warehouses, with the most extensive and up-to-date storage accommodation in London, with nine cranes lifting up to 15 tons.

Motor Cars, Lorries, Machinery, etc., received from abroad, unpacked, assembled, stored and/or delivered.

Special services rendered in connection with all exhibitions, for reception of exhibits, unpacking and placing upon stands.

Agricultural Machinery, including Tractors and other material, purchased, packed and shipped.

Special Terms for the Packing and Shipping of Settlers' Furniture, Effects, etc.

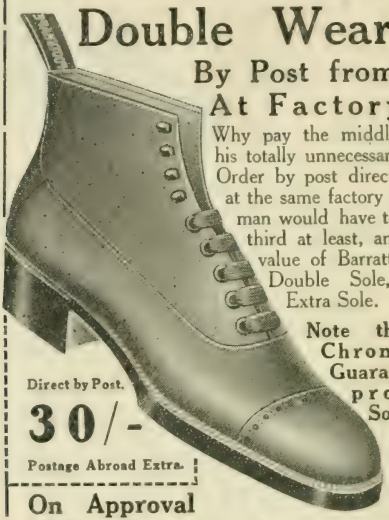
Established over a quarter of a Century.

Telegrams:
"ANTICLIMAX" CHURTON, LONDON.

Telephones:
6360 Victoria (3 lines).

Increased advertising revenue makes possible the continued improvement of "OVERSEAS" generally.

Get this Double Sole—Double Wear Boot



By Post from Barratts At Factory Prices.

Why pay the middleman's profit for his totally unnecessary "handing on." Order by post direct from the maker at the same factory price the middleman would have to pay—save one-third at least, and get the super-value of Barratts unique idea of Double Sole, Double Wear Extra Sole.

Note the "Barra" Chrome Leather Guaranteed Waterproof Extra Sole.

This sole is waterproof, double-wear, and non-slipping. It not only makes the boot absolutely waterproof, but stops the damp getting to and rotting the welt-stitches and the insole. When the boot needs repair the "Barra" Sole can be easily removed by the repairer without ripping the stitches, breaking the insole, or straining the boot. The boot itself, without the extra sole, is worth the full price. Best Black Box Calf Uppers; solid leather insoles and stiffeners at toe and heel, and correctly-cut twill linings; neat, handsome, gentlemanly shape. Absolutely the most economical boot yet made.

Direct by Post.

30/-

Postage Abroad Extra.

On Approval

If, when you get these boots, you don't think they are worth more than 30/-, or they don't fit you, send them back. We will return your cash immediately.

24 Fittings.—Sizes are 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, in three widths:—4 (medium), 5 (wide), 6 (extra wide). If size is not known, send "footshape," got by running pencil round stockinged foot resting lightly on paper, or old boot.

Order Now—This Way.—State Style 1614, give size, and send 10/- only with Cash on Delivery Orders. Where C.O.D. is not available, please send cheque or money order for 30/-, plus postage (if Overseas), and 1/- extra if size 12. Post your order to

W. BARRATT & Co., Ltd.,

90, Footshape Works, Northampton.

Write for Art-printed Booklet "Footshapes for the Family."—Postage **3d.**

This Xmas give HANDKERCHIEFS

Whatever their taste, or age, or status in life they will be glad to receive Robinson and Cleaver's famous handkerchiefs as presents. These are obtainable in a great variety of designs and prices. We illustrate three examples in real Irish Linen.

No. 507. Ladies' pure linen embroidered initial handkerchiefs, about 12 ins.
Per dozen .. **17/6**

No. 40849. Ladies' pure linen handkerchiefs, embroidered borders, about 12 ins.
Per dozen .. **28/-**

No. 133208. Ladies' fine linen scalloped embroidered handkerchiefs, about 11½ ins.
Per dozen .. **43/-**

Write for our Illustrated Xmas Presents List, No. 50D., sent post free.

Delivery of parcels is guaranteed in U.K. and carriage paid on orders of 20/- upwards.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER Ltd.,

Linen Manufacturers, Belfast, Ireland.

THE DECCA

THE PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE

AN all-British, all-weather gramophone with an Imperial reputation. Light and compact. Full clear and natural tone. Ready to play immediately opened.

Special Overseas Model in Brass-bound Teak - - - - £12-12-0

Model 1 (Leather Cloth) **£6-15-0**
Model 1A (" ") **£7-15-0**
Model 2 (Compressed Fibre) **£9-19-0**
Model 3 (Solid Cowhide) **£12-12-0**

Of Music Dealers, Stores, etc., all over the world. Or by Parcel Post (Cash on Delivery). "Decca" Book (illustrated) on request.

"Decca" (Dept. 1), 34, Worship St., London, E.C. 2

Proprietors: Barnett Samuel & Sons, Ltd., Dulcet Works, Kennington, London S.W. 9.

The larger our advertisement revenue, the more we can spend on improving "OVERSEAS."

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Remarkable Offer of English-Made FLANNEL SUITS

WHATEVER corner of the Universe you are privileged to be living in, a stylish, handsomely made-to-measure Flannel Suit DIRECT FROM LONDON is now placed within your reach. It comes to your very door by the earliest mail after receipt of order and measurements. These can be taken with the simple form and tape we will gladly send you free with the Patterns.

THE MATERIAL

You may have your choice of PLAIN GREY or WHITE FLANNEL Suiting, specially selected for wear as for appearance, approved by the best judges of Men's Wear in Great Britain.

TWO GARMENTS (JACKET & TROUSERS)

West-end cut and fit. Faultless Tailoring. Elsewhere you would have to pay 5 to 6 guineas. Our huge volume of Overseas Trade enables us to offer the Suit for

55/-

Postage Extra.

New Edition of Gamages General Catalogue NOW READY. Mailed Free on Application.

GAMAGES, HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

Satinette
ENAMEL PAINT

In no other way can you get so much effect and such lasting effect for the same money as by specifying (and absolutely insisting on) SATINETTE ENAMEL. Its distinctive effects are unequalled by that of any other enamel, while its fine whiteness and soft lustre suggest perfect taste.

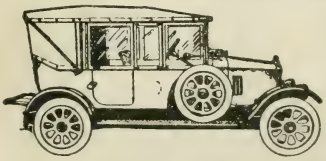
USED FOR THE WORLD'S MOST SUMPTUOUS BUILDINGS, HOTELS, STEAMERS ETC.

Made in Gloss White, Flat White, and all Colors. Shade Cards, Descriptive Booklet etc., from the Sole Manufacturers,

PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO., LTD.,
General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

The All STANDARD British
Standard
THE CAR FOR THE OWNER DRIVER

Approved Light Car with an OVERSEAS reputation for Reliability under any conditions.



The STANDARD CAR is designed expressly for the OVERSEAS DRIVER particularly the one driving in all weathers over the roughest roads—and gives faithful service.

* * * *

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES OVERSEAS.

THE STANDARD MOTOR CO., Ltd., Coventry, England.

An Ideal Xmas Gift for any Boy or Girl

—*One Year's Subscription to "The Children's Newspaper"*

Nothing will please the young Britisher abroad more than to receive a copy of "The Children's Newspaper" through the mail every week for fifty-two weeks. This real, fully-illustrated, 12-page newspaper will not only interest your children but will help them to grow up happy, strong-willed, self-reliant—in a word, thoroughly British.

THE

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

Edited by ARTHUR MEE, whose name is known to children and lovers of children the world over.

The Editor of "The Children's Newspaper" is always glad to see any interesting photographs that may be sent to him from any part of the world, and will pay for all that he uses.

SEND TO-DAY for FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of "The Children's Newspaper," which will be sent, postage paid, if you send a postcard, giving your name and address, to:—Export Department, Amalgamated Press, Ltd., The Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C. 4, England.

A Special Message

To Readers of "Overseas"

is contained in a coloured inset in this issue, which gives an exact reproduction in colour of a new work that will be of special interest to British people abroad.

The Times SURVEY ATLAS OF THE WORLD

is now complete after several years of preparation at the Edinburgh Geographical Institute, and represents the highest point in map production ever attained. It will prove a practical necessity to all those who for business, professional or other reasons, require to keep in close touch with the world's affairs.

Fuller details will be found in the leaflet already mentioned, and an illustrated prospectus will be forwarded post free on application to The Times *(Sales Department), Printing House Square, London, England.*

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ROYAL & UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

S.S. *MAJESTIC*, 56,000 TONS (Completing) the Largest Steamer in the World.

R.M.S. *OLYMPIC* (Triple Screw) 46,439 Tons.

S.S. *HOMERIC*, 35,000 Tons (Completing).

Regular Passenger and Freight Sailings from

SOUTHAMPTON *and* CHERBOURG *to* NEW YORK; *and from* LIVERPOOL *and* QUEENSTOWN *to* NEW YORK, BOSTON, *and* PHILADELPHIA; *also from* LIVERPOOL *to* SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA *and* NEW ZEALAND; *from* LONDON *to* NEW ZEALAND; *from* ANTWERP *to* AUSTRALIA; *and from* GENOA *and* NAPLES *to* BOSTON *and* NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR—DOMINION LINE

Regular Passenger and Freight Sailings from

LIVERPOOL *to* QUEBEC *and* MONTREAL (*Summer*);
LIVERPOOL *to* HALIFAX *and* PORTLAND, Me. (*Winter*).

Apply to—

WHITE STAR LINE: LIVERPOOL; SOUTHAMPTON; BRISTOL; UNION CHAMBERS, 63, TEMPLE ROW, BIRMINGHAM; AND 1, COCKSPUR ST., S.W. 1, AND 38, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3, LONDON.

WAKEFIELD
Castrol
Regd
MOTOR OIL
For all
Temperatures
The quality and reliability of "Castrol" are not affected by climatic and regional extremes. It is a proved selling line all over the world. Write for name of nearest :: Agent. ::
C. C. WAKEFIELD & Co., Ltd.,
Wakefield House,
Cheapside,
London, E.C. 2.

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STEAMERS HOTELS TRAINS

OPERATING OVER 19,400 MILES OF RAILWAY, the Canadian Pacific has the most complete and far-reaching service, not only in Canada itself, but also for the United States of America and Alaska.

Regular services of fast passenger and freight steamers from Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Bristol, Antwerp and Havre to Quebec and Montreal (summer) and St. John, N.B. (winter), and from Vancouver to Japan, Manila and China. "Empress of Asia" and "Empress of Russia" are the largest and fastest steamers on the Pacific.

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62-65, CHARING CROSS, S.W. 1; 103, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3, LONDON.

Or Local Agents Everywhere.

WEST AFRICA

The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria.

REGULAR SERVICES FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO

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Liverpool, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, New York, Montreal.

REGULAR SAILINGS ALSO BETWEEN CANADA AND THE CAPE.

All particulars from

ELDER DEMPSTER AND CO., LIMITED,

COLONIAL HOUSE, WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

4, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3. 30, Mosley St., Manchester, Hull, Birmingham, Hamburg, Cardiff, &c., &c.

To continually improve "OVERSEAS" we rely largely upon our advertisement revenue.

Like walking on Air

AERTEX 'SUPER' Lined FOOTWEAR

WARM IN WINTER
COOL IN SUMMER

"AERTEX" has long been accepted as possessing wonderful hygienic qualities, but it has not previously been used for Shoe linings. The fabric is cellular, and every time the foot is put to the ground a current of air is circulated round the foot, which is warm in winter and cool in summer, giving a delightful feeling as of Walking on Air. "AERTEX" also prevents the staining of hose.

Made in the following Materials:—
Tan Willow Calf, Black Box Calf, Black Glace Kid, Patent Leather. Also in Dove Grey, Dark Grey, Nigger, & White Doeskin - **45/-**

Boots and Shoes same Price.
Also in Suede Calf in Grey and Copper Shades.

This label is on every "AERTEX"-lined Shoe.

THE CELLULAR CLOTHING CO. LTD. AERTEX LONDON

Our Customers who have purchased "AERTEX"-lined Shoes express their delight with the coolness and comfort they afford.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. A Complete Guide to Footwear Post Free.

Take advantage of Post Office Cash on Delivery Purchasing Facilities.

W. ABBOTT & SONS, LTD.

(PHIT-EESI),

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54, REGENT STREET, W. 1. 434, STRAND, W.C. 2.

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For over 100 years we have sent them to all parts of the world.

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You save time and postage by ordering from one source and the automatic memory of our organisation saves disappointment. The best method of obtaining this service is to send a deposit to be placed to your credit so that we may immediately start sending to you, or we will send by return a free copy of our "POSTAL PRESS GUIDE" which gives the subscription rates of over 1,000 publications.

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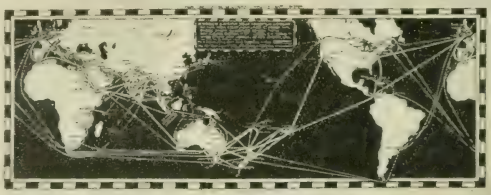
NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

Via Vancouver Honolulu & Fiji - CANADIAN AUSTRALASIA LINE

(THE ALL-RED ROUTE)

or via San Francisco, Tahiti and Rarotonga



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Through Bookings at Through Rates by C.P.R. or any Atlantic Line

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Special Facilities for Tourist & Business Travel in New Zealand Australia & The Pacific Islands

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(Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand
and for Vancouver Service any office of Canadian Pacific Railway

Barden Tower, Yorkshire.
By Sutton Palmer.

OVERSEAS
A · LINK · OF · EMPIRE
Founded and Edited by
EVELYN · WRENCH
GENERAL · BUILDINGS · ALDWYCH · LONDON

Vol. VI. No. 71. December, 1921.

[The views expressed in the Monthly Letter and in all signed articles in "Overseas" are those of the writers and not neces arily those of the members of the Central Council of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.]

My Monthly Letter

By E. W.

My Monthly Letter.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—This issue of "Overseas" reaches most parts of the world, excepting, of course, Australasia and the more remote places, just about Christmas, and I should like, therefore, to take this opportunity of once again wishing all old friends a right happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year, and to the countless new friends who have joined our ranks during the past twelve months the fulfilment of their wishes, and may 1922 have many blessings in store for them and for our movement.

It is exactly six years since the first issue of "Overseas," consisting of only 32 pages, made its timid appearance, when our movement was just emerging from the somewhat precarious first five years of its existence to that of a great world-wide brotherhood of service. Although to-day by far the strongest Empire movement, our society is very far from occupying the position in the British Commonwealth which we believe it is one day destined to hold.

OUR PAST HEADWAY.—Those of us who are tremendously keen about our Over-Seas League and are immersed in the daily tasks connected with its existence, owing to our nearness to it, may be unable sometimes to realise to the full the progress our society is making. Comparisons of statistics concerning the Over-Seas Club and "Overseas" with those of just twelve months ago reveal an annual increase so far short of our desires. But, to derive a just estimate of the headway we have been making, we have only to compare our present position with that of, say, two or three years ago. By so doing we cannot but be enormously encouraged, and we realise that those faint hearts who told us when the "War was over there would be no need for the Over-Seas League" did not know what they were talking about.

At the opening of another year, the Over-Seas Brotherhood finds

My Monthly Letter.

itself—despite the extraordinary period of trade depression through which the world has been passing—with a larger membership, an increased revenue, a larger circulation for our magazine, and, most important of all, a wider and a truer conception of the ideals for which our movement stands on the part of its adherents than ever before. True, our expenses and responsibilities have kept pace with our expansion. All the more need therefore for the support of every reader of " Overseas " to help forward the good work.

By the time this letter reaches most of you, we hope to be in occupancy of Vernon House, St. James', our new home, which we mean to make the great rallying centre in London for all our brothers and sisters from across the seas. The staff at headquarters is going to work as never before, every one of them, and we are a family of fifty now, to make the Over-Seas movement in 1922 something bigger and better than it has ever been, something that we all can be tremendously proud of. We want every individual Member to second our efforts, as we know they will, and each one to act as a missioner for our cause.

OUR TASK IN 1922.—When one considers for a moment the world-wide influence of our movement throughout the British Commonwealth to-day, with a paltry subscribing membership of 26,000, it makes us realise what a wonderful instrument for good we shall be when we possess 100,000 *subscribing* Members, as we assuredly shall one of these days, how soon depends on you, my readers ! If every individual who reads this copy of " Overseas " roped in three friends, only three, that is to say, one in January, one in February, and one in March, with one spring we should have achieved our goal.

If we really care about the things for which " Overseas " stands we are surely ready to give an hour's willing service, and that is about all that is required, to enrol three friends. If all your local acquaintances are already Members, three letters to friends elsewhere, provided they are penned with sufficient enthusiasm, will probably achieve similar results.

FIFTEEN WAYS YOU CAN HELP.—The other day I jotted down fifteen ways in which you can help the Over-Seas Club, and you may care to read them :—

(1) By persuading your friends to join our movement—either personally or by letter.

(2) By arranging a meeting of likely supporters at your house, when the aims and ideals of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League can be explained.

(3) By showing our magazine, " Overseas," to every caller; it is the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League's best talking point.

(4) By asking your M.P. if he is a Member, if not, why not ? and by refusing to take " No " for an answer.

My Monthly Letter.

(5) By ascertaining if your local public library subscribes for "Overseas" (annual subscription 10s.); if not, by using your influence with the local authorities till they consent to do so.

(6) By getting your Club to subscribe to "Overseas."

(7) By writing to the advertisers in "Overseas" mentioning the fact that you saw their announcement in our magazine, thereby helping our advertising revenue.

(8) By arranging at least once a year some gathering in aid of the Overseas War Memorial Fund till we have obtained the sum required.

(9) By interesting non-members in the Photographic Competition in "Overseas" and getting them to send in their best photographs (silver prints).

(10) By always wearing your badge; by getting a new one if you have lost your original one.

(11) By shaking hands with any one you see wearing the badge.

(12) By flying the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League flag.

(13) By sending gifts to our Annual Sale in December in aid of our War Memorial.

(14) By making a friend a birthday and Christmas present of a two years' subscription to the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.

(15) By signing a banker's order form for your annual subscription if you have a banking account.

THE IRISH *IMPASSE*.—There have been three chief topics of conversation this month: the Washington Conference, the Irish problem and Mr. de Valera's ill-advised telegram to the Pope, the unemployment menace and the Government's suggested methods of dealing with it. To deal with Ireland first. At the moment of writing the British-Irish negotiations are in an extremely parlous state, thanks to Mr. de Valera's fatuous message to Pope Benedict XV. Just at a moment when the Downing Street negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily, hey presto! out of the blue emerged De Valera's telegram and, figuratively speaking, upset the apple cart. Mr. Lloyd George could have done nothing

DISCRETION IS NOT THE BETTER PART OF DE VALERA.
Strube, in the London *Daily Express*.

My Monthly Letter.

else but what he did and assert that no British Government could continue negotiations if the Irish claim for complete independence were persisted in and their attitude of "no allegiance to the British King" adhered to.

The one solid ray of comfort to be derived out of an extraordinarily depressing situation is the well-known desire on the part of the British and Irish delegates to prevent the negotiations breaking down. But if they are to continue Eamon de Valera and some of his hot-headed followers will have to take a few lessons in statecraft and abstain from further "bull in the china shop" tactics. The irony of the situation is that the vast majority of Irishmen, if they were not terrorised, earnestly desire a settlement, just as does the great mass of the British public.

BOLSHEVIST *RÉGIME* TOTTERING.—According to recent cable despatches from Russia, the Bolshevist *régime* is tottering to its downfall, one of the signs of grace being the fact that the Russian Communist leaders are stated to be ready to acknowledge the vast foreign debts of Czarist Russia. Even the Bolshevist leaders are now acknowledging quite openly the fact that the Soviet system has broken down. False hopes have so often been raised in connection with the Russian chaos that it is as well to err on the side of caution; nevertheless, the cumulative evidence of the impending Bolshevist *débâcle* is so great that it cannot be ignored.

From the British standpoint, one of the greatest dangers of the Bolshevist *régime* has been the violent anti-British propaganda which Lenin and his emissaries have carried on against us in Armenia, Persia, Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, Afghanistan, Central Asia, and even in India. As a result, there is a more widespread wave of anti-British feeling throughout a large part of Asia than has ever before been experienced. How far a change of government in Moscow would improve matters remains to be seen, and it is to be feared that the floods of passion and ill-will set loose in Asia at the dictation of the Bolshevist Government can no longer be controlled from Moscow. From Tashkend to Tiflis, from Constantinople to Cabul, a great "Red" crusade, which, in addition to being violently anti-British, is also pan-Asiatic and pan-Islamic, has been organised.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA.—What is to be our attitude to this problem which to-day confronts the British official to a greater or lesser degree in Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, and in India? Surely there can be only one possible line of action for the British Commonwealth to pursue in its dealings with Asia. Let it show by the transparent honesty of its policy that it has no ulterior motives, no axe to grind, that its one and only desire is to befriend the peoples of Asia and help them along the path of progress. Once for all, let the British Empire stand forth as the

champion of free institutions, as it often has in the past, the friend of the oppressed. Let it be realised for all time that the British Commonwealth has no territorial ambitions in Asia, no desire for spheres of influence or exclusive trade rights ; that whatever it does it does from disinterested motives in the cause of humanity.

If the British Empire adopted such a policy, as it already has in the case of Mesopotamia, by setting up King Feisul and lending its support to the Arab administration, the power for evil of the Bolshevist emissaries would be halved. In no other way can Asia's distrust of Britain be overcome. From the standpoint of the patriotic Briton what more splendid *rôle* could be performed by our Empire ?

At the present time, in many parts of the Middle East, America is trusted more than any nation because she is not suspected of evil intentions or of a desire for land-grabbing. Especially is this true in Persia and Armenia. A diplomatist recently returned from the Middle East records his impressions in the current issue of the American *Review of Reviews*.

WHY AMERICA IS TRUSTED.—"America is the one nation," he writes, "trusted by all nations. The East in particular confides in the United States. Nobody ever suspects her of reactionary or imperialistic designs. Instead, she is the idealised exponent of liberty, justice, and good-will. Her character has been written in alms all over the world. It is no exaggeration to say that at the present moment the moral influence of America over the weak and troubled nations of the East is greater than the military might of European countries. What the troops of another Power cannot do the mere wish of America is sufficient to accomplish. An unmeasured store of accrued good-will toward the United States is available for diplomatic uses. This is particularly the case in Persia, and Persia is the key to the Eastern campaign of Bolshevism." And again—

PRESENT-DAY PERSIA.—"And present-day Persia is friendly to the point of

A Tamil God, Subramoniyan Sami, with his two satellites. Photo sent by Mr. S. M. Fox, Byzam Estate, Nebong Tebal, S.S.

My Monthly Letter.

devotion toward the United States. When she was being rent between rival imperialistic plans, it was America that stood out in disinterested service of Persia's rights and welfare. American missionaries have been the only American 'interest' in Persia for a century past, and a large proportion of her leaders have been educated in American missionary schools. When famine and plague, two years ago, smote the land, it was from America that succour came. Moreover, America is the embodiment of free institutions, and of a spirit of simple friendliness, as expressed in all official and unofficial dealings with the Persians."

OUR MANIFEST DESTINY.—Our Empire has stood for so many splendid causes in the past that none of us, surely, can bear to feel that any other country is preferred to it ? that any country, even if it be America, to which we are bound by so many ties of friendship, should be trusted where we are suspected ? No, a thousand times no ! Our belief that "the British Empire stands for justice, order and good government," to use the words of our Creed, is only skin-deep if we are not ready to devote our lives to making our free Commonwealth win such a reputation for disinterestedness as has never been obtained by any people. If we really want the British Empire to survive all the troubles ahead of us, it will only be by pursuing such an enlightened policy that we shall confound the forces of darkness—Bolshevist or otherwise—and defeat our foes. Just as "honesty is the best policy" in our ordinary every-day affairs, so do I believe that the disinterested service of mankind is the only possible watchword for a world-State which does not desire to go the way of the great Empires of the past.

DECREASING WOMAN'S CRIME.—It is very satisfactory to note from the recent Home Office figures that crime among women is on the decrease, though exactly to what causes this happy state of affairs is due is not stated, and no doubt every sociologist has his own views on the subject. Her better education and her increasing share in the responsibility in running the State are both probably responsible.

Yet one more woman's prison is to be closed, this time at Carlisle. Not many years ago there were 100 female prisons, and to-day there are only twenty-five. According to Home Office statistics, during the ten years ended 1914 the daily average number in female prisons fell from 3,198 to 2,375. Last month it was 1,209. So at a time when the world has been going through such a lawless phase, and at a moment when we have been suffering from a surfeit of unpleasant facts, let us at least take consolation in the thought that the rate of crime among the female population of Great Britain was never so low.

THE STORY OF THE CENSUS.—The Registrar-General, Mr. S. P. Vivian, gave an interesting lecture at Southend the other night on

My Monthly Letter.

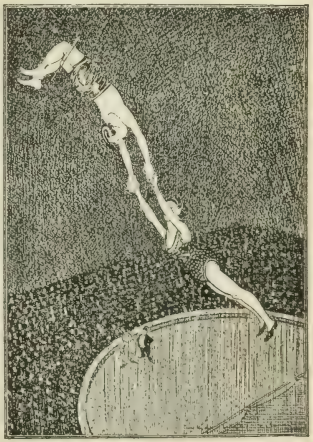
the development of census-taking in this country. It is difficult for us in this enlightened age to realise that when in 1753 a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons for registering the total number of our people and the number of marriages, births and deaths, there was much opposition to it. However, it passed the House of Commons with a good majority only to be thrown out by the Lords. Assuredly our Die-hards were just as troublesome in 1753 as they are to-day !

Among the opponents of the measure was a Mr. Thornton, the member for York, who said that the proposal was "subversive of the last remains of English liberty," a sentence which might have been coined by a member of the anti-Prohibition crusade in the year of grace 1921.

As early as in Edward III.'s reign a subsidy roll was compiled, county by county, from which it was estimated that our population was then 2,250,000. It was not till 1800 that the Census Bill was placed on the Statute Book, and a year later the census was taken. On that occasion our population totalled 11 millions, and it is interesting to recall that there was then no disparity between men and women.

JINGOISM GONE MAD.—France has certainly taught Great Britain a lesson in broad-mindedness, and one which, let us hope, we shall all take to heart, by her action in offering Dr. Oscar Levy hospitality on French soil. If any country had reason to take up an attitude of extreme anti-Germanism, it surely would be France, for our late ally's sufferings in the War were a hundredfold greater than our own, apart, of course, from the number of lives lost. Every square mile of French soil desecrated, much of which, despite the extraordinary efforts of the people, still bears the scars of the late War, would, one would have thought, been an incitement to intransigeance. Not so, however.

Here is the sorry story. Dr. Oscar Levy, one of Europe's most famous men of letters, and his wife, also of German birth, have lived in England for just on thirty years. Their daughter, aged 12, is British-born and bred, and yet, owing to a quite unnecessarily stringent interpretation



She: "Don't forget to order that haddock as we go home to-night, dear."

Bystander (London).

My Monthly Letter.

of a piece of panic legislation passed while racial passions were at their height, the Home Office has demanded his expulsion. As a result, Great Britain loses one of Europe's most distinguished scholars, and he crosses the Channel to make a home on the hospitable shores of France—the country of all others which has assuredly the greatest cause to hate things German. Not by such methods as these will the new world of which we hope so much be created, and world peace be established.

THE NATION'S LARGEST FAMILY.—In the estimable task of encouraging the parenthood of large families in England and Wales the *Daily Express* offered a prize of £25 to the largest family. The names of prize-winners just announced are Mr. and Mrs. Absalom Bryant, of Burgate, near Fordingbridge, Hants, with the total of seventeen living children, two having died in infancy. There were five other contestants for the first place, each with seventeen offspring to their credit, so the aggregate ages of the children were added together, and as a result Mr. and Mrs. Bryant won out with the aggregate total of 481 years !

Seventeen children seems a paltry total compared with the figures of the good old times, and looks small indeed alongside the world's record of Mrs. Eliza Mott, wife of John Mott, of Monk Kirby, near Rugby, who died on October 24th, 1726, and was married for forty-four years and had forty-two children ! The indefatigable Mrs. Mott's tombstone is one of the local sights.

DE ROUGEMONT VINDICATED.—Very many readers of "Overseas" must remember, as the writer does, the excitement caused during their school days by the appearance in the *Wide World Magazine* of the thrilling adventures of Louis de Rougemont, including his account of living on Lacrosse Island, in Cambridge Gulf, where there were giant turtles, on which all and sundry rode as part of the ordinary daily round. What cries of derision arose, which culminated in the explorer falling from public esteem and much lionising to subsequent complete obscurity !

A few months after De Rougemont's death the public of London has been witnessing at the Philharmonic Hall Mr. Robert Courtneidge's film "Australia's Wild Nor'-West," in which there is photographic evidence that the explorer knew what he was talking about. For on the screen a giant turtle is seen ridden by a 14-stone Australian aboriginal, ploughing its way through the wet sand and then carrying its mount out to sea.

Madame de Rougemont, the explorer's widow, now writes to the Press rejoicing that her husband is tardily vindicated and very naturally regretting that he did not live a few months longer, so that he might have "been at last relieved of the pain he always suffered at the recollection of the cruel stigma" put upon him.

E. W.

Vernon House and How we are going to Wipe off the Debt

THE readers of "Overseas" will be interested to learn that Vernon House did not actually pass into our possession till Monday, October 24th, owing to slight legal delays. On that afternoon the final payment of £40,500 was made to Lady Hillingdon's solicitors, £4,500 having been previously paid over; so Vernon House is really ours now, and the title deeds are in our hands, and at head-quarters we all feel tremendously proud about it.

We have been very busy laying out our plans for the various alterations that have to be effected, arranging such prosaic details as the electric and gas supplies, purchasing curtains and furniture, arranging telephone lines and doing the thousand and one odd jobs which entering into occupation of a large house implies.

I have during the past month taken a number of Members of the Over-Seas Club round Vernon House and they have all expressed their delight with it, and the more we see of it the more convinced are we that if we had waited many years we should never again have found anything so suited to our needs.

Since the announcement of the purchase of Vernon House appeared in the October issue I have received a delightful batch of letters from friends overseas saying how pleased they are with the news, and promising their help till we have cleared off our debt, which is £23,000, after the cost of removal, furnishing, legal expenses, have been met—only 2,300 gifts of £10 each and we shall be debt free. I am glad to say a steady stream of donations is coming along, but if we are to clear off our debt in record time we shall require the active help of every reader of "Overseas," and we hope that those who have not already subscribed to our War Memorial will do so. We are giving one or two photographs this month of the interior of Vernon House, from which our readers will be able to judge what a splendid home we now possess.

In my mail-bag during the last couple of weeks are the following:

"I have much pleasure in enclosing cheque for the War Memorial Fund. I wish I could send more. The purchase of Vernon House is excellent."—H. E. Atkins, 55, High Street, Highgate, London, N.

"I enclose a small contribution to your War Memorial Fund and hope mine is only one of hundreds. The newly-acquired site is indeed a delightful one."—Mrs. A. Waymouth, Greys Green, Henley-on-Thames.

"The news on page 41 of the October issue of the purchase of the new premises for the Over-Seas Club is highly gratifying. Here is, at any rate, a tiny contribution to show our interest and appreciation of the excellent work and aims of the Club and League."—Miss M. Booth Scott, Lamorna, near Penzance, Cornwall.

"I enclose a cheque for £5 towards the Over-Seas War Memorial

Vernon House and How we are going to Wipe off the Debt.

Fund, the account of which I read with great interest in this month's journal, and the debt of which I hope will soon be paid off by the generous help of its Members."—Miss R. E. Worsley, 12, Victoria Terrace, South Promenade, Blackpool, Lancs.

"In response to your appeal in No. 69 of 'Overseas' I beg to hand you herewith a cheque for £10 as my humble contribution towards the funds being collected for payment of Vernon House."—Albert E. Challis, 4, Regeringsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

"I am so glad about our new home of the Over-Seas Club and have pleasure in enclosing my £1 with the hope that every Member will give the same share to clear off the debt. All the staff of my Mission Station in China have joined the League. With kind regards and best wishes for a big forward movement to help the Empire."—Miss F. T. Codrington, C. of E. Zenana Missionary Society, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

"I enclose a small cheque (£5 5s.) towards the paying off of the debt of the new Over-Seas Home at Vernon House. I read of the acquisition of this most desirable property last night in the October magazine with great pleasure and trust it may prove a place of many happy meetings and reunions."—Miss Helen M. Butchart, Beit Rahat, Route de Trespoey, Pau, B.P., France.

"The 'Overseas' monthly journal to hand. As a Member I was interested in the purchase of Vernon House for the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League as a Memorial, and I would like to add my name to the list of subscribers to help clear off the debt."—F. J. West, The Missions to Seamen, 2, Rue Gaspard, Malo, Dunkerque, France.

"I must congratulate you upon the new headquarters of the Club. I think it is excellent. Before going to New York I went to Vernon House several times, so know it quite well."—S. H. Bates, 29, Canterbury Road, Pinner, Middlesex.

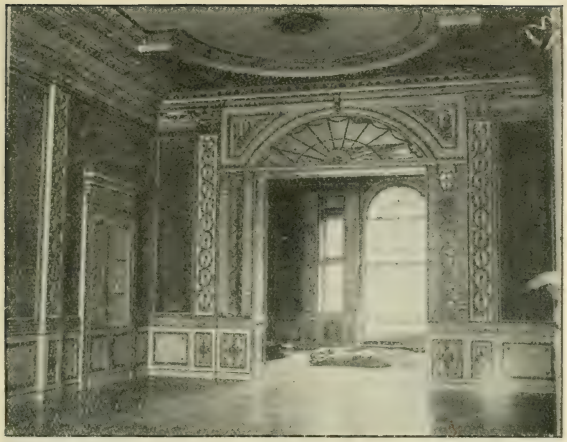
"I congratulate you on having been able to secure such a capital house and site for the future habitation of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, and hope to see it next year on visiting England."—Dr. J. Linton-Bogle, Villa Vaniglia, Bordighera, Italy.

LIST NO. 43.

	£	s.	d.
H. J. Lynch, Rua da Quitanda 145, Rio de Janeiro, South America	10	10	0
Proceeds of Dance, *per* C. C. Harding, Box 36, Dundee, Natal, South Africa	10	3	6
Mrs. Wrench, Killacoona, Ballybrack, co. Dublin, Ireland	10	0	0
F. G. Becke, King Edward Hotel, Hong Kong	10	0	0
A. E. Challis, 4, Regeringsgatan, Stockholm	10	0	0
C. C. Forrester, Lea Manor, Dewetsdorp, O.F.S., South Africa	7	0	0
Miss Helen M. Butchart, Beit Rahat, Route de Trespoey, Pau, B.P., France	5	5	0
Per J. Corbett, Charlottesville, Va., U.S.A.	5	0	0
Collected by G. Beauclerc, H.C.S., Suva, Fiji	5	0	0
Miss R. E. Worsley, 12, Victoria Terrace, South Promenade, Blackpool	5	0	0
Miss C. Gleadow, c/o Miss Goldie, 122, Beaufort Street, S.W. 10	3	3	0
A. E. Kitson, 29, Alfred Place, South Kensington, S.W. 7	3	0	0
	84	1	6
Acknowledged	29,269	6	3
Donations under £3	34	16	11
Total to date	£29,388	4	8

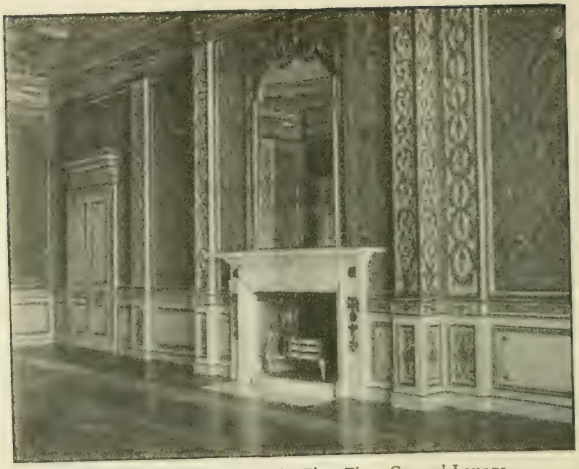
All donations should be sent to me up to January 1st at General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, and after that date to Vernon House, Park Place, London, S.W. 1. They will be acknowledged in the columns of "Overseas." While we want plenty of donations of £100 and more from those who can afford it, every gift, no matter how small, is welcome.

EVELYN WRENCH.

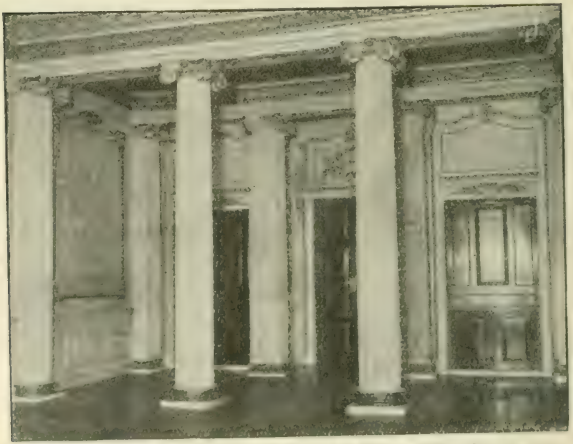


Vernon House. The First Floor General Lounge and Writing Room, facing St. James's Street.

Vernon House. Oak-panelled Hall and Staircase.



Vernon House. Part of the First Floor General Lounge.



Vernon House. The Eastern End of the Ground Floor Lounge.

Real Work at Real Wages

The Sound Way to Deal with Unemployment

By Hamilton Fyfe

THE first time any considerable part of the people in the British Isles understood the nature of their world-wide interests was when Lancashire mills closed and Lancashire families went hungry because Americans were fighting with one another 3,000 miles away (1861–5). Real Work at Real Wages.

That result of the American Civil War ought to have been written up in our school histories. It passed too soon out of mind. Even to-day there are few who understand clearly the very real sense in which nations are members one of another, few who know that what hurts one nation hurts all, and who look in the right place for the reasons why millions are at this moment unable to find work.

In the United States 6,000,000 unemployed ; in Great Britain 2,000,000 ; in the Latin countries (France, Italy, Spain), in the Scandinavian countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark), in all countries (save Germany) where manufacturing and mining have been highly developed, large numbers deprived of their means of livelihood; in Germany very few unemployed.

Strange it seems to many that the nation which the Peace Conference worked so hard to reduce to poverty, the nation which was to have been made to feel its wickedness, the nation whose punishment was to serve as a stern example to all the rest—strange that this nation should now be so little troubled by the unemployment which impoverishes the victors ; strange that its population should have plenty to do and be drawing good wages, while our populations here in Britain and in Canada and in South Africa—even in far-away Rhodesia—have so many among them who are seeking in vain for jobs.

The German nation is not, it is true, getting rich on the proceeds of its industry. The goods it exports are not being paid for in the ordinary way. Since they are sent abroad to discharge the war indemnities, the payment for them comes out of the pockets of the German taxpayer.

" Why, then," you say, " they are merely taking money out of one pocket to put it into another."

Real Work at Real Wages.

Yes, there is some truth in that, but not all the truth. The Germans are merely passing money round, they are not making much profit out of their exports. But against this set these two considerations :—

(1) If profit were made, it would go to individuals. It would not make the mass of people better off.

(2) It is the free circulation of money which keeps the mass of people well off, just as it is the free circulation of the blood which makes individuals healthy. When all are earning and spending, nations are self-supporting. When all can spend enough to secure decent comfort, then a nation is prospering—and not till then.

Now when there is unemployment there cannot be free circulation of money ; there cannot be prosperity or contentment. We are at present not even supporting ourselves. We also, as a nation, are taking money from one pocket to put into another. Large numbers are being paid here with taxpayers' money. The difference between us and the Germans is that they are taxed to pay people for working hard, while we are taxed to pay them (only just enough to keep them alive, indeed) for not working at all.

What does this mean ? It means that the German population is increasing its energy and its industrial power *while we are decreasing ours*. We are far more a C 3 population to-day than we were when the number of C 3's among us was discovered during the War. Men who are unemployed for long periods become less and less capable of doing good work. Men and women who are only just kept alive lose their energy, lose their industrial power ; children who are under-nourished are liable to remain weaklings all their lives.

" But why," you say, " if the Germans can keep their workers employed, cannot we do the same ? "

The chief reason for that lies in the dislocation of the European trade machine. This machine (of which the United States forms part) was built up slowly through a number of centuries. It was a machine for the exchange of national products. Each nation produced whatever it was best fitted to produce and received in return for export of its products either necessaries or luxuries with which it could not provide itself.

Germany used to be our best customer, took more of our exports than any other country. Russia, Austria, Hungary, the Balkan States, were customers of ours, too. Now these countries cannot afford to buy from us. They cannot afford it because, owing to—

(a) The economic blunders of the Peace Conference,

(b) The blunders of Allied diplomacy during the War which allowed Russia to drift unchecked towards disastrous revolution, and

(c) The general unsettlement of the last seven years, the money of these countries has lost so much of its exchange value and become worth so much less than ours.

Real Work at Real Wages.

Imagine yourself a German accustomed to making purchases in Great Britain. Once you sent 20 marks for every pound's worth you purchased. A short time ago you had to send 240 marks. Now you would have to send 1,000! Of course, you say, "Nothing more from England."

Further, imagine that being said by millions of people who once purchased British goods, not in Germany alone, but in other countries, and you get the chief reason why there is unemployment in England.

But there is another reason, important though secondary. We have not done our best to find work for those whom the dislocation of the European trade machine has deprived of employment. Our Government provided a "dole" at the end of the War (because the Whips in Parliament said there would be revolution if it didn't !), and it has been doling out money ever since without any clear idea of what it was doing or of the true character of the disease.

We have not tried until now to devise means of getting the unemployed to do real work for real wages. We have thought it right to punish the industrious who really want work and to reward the idle who don't, for being unemployed. Now we are beginning to turn our minds towards real work for them, but it is doubtful whether we shall not try to get them to do it for less than standard wages.

The German Government occupied itself long ago with plans for keeping the whole population busy and content (most of us are content so long as we are busy and have enough to eat). It arranged to contribute towards local works such as house-building, harbour-making, road and railway improvements, bridge-making—whatever was needed. Local authorities also contribute, and they are glad in most places to do so, for they get their improvements cheap, thanks to State aid.

So the men left unemployed by private enterprise are put to work by public enterprise, and I was struck, when I was going about in Germany a few weeks ago, by the few out-of-works there are.

It is true the Germans do not, as a rule, pay the full standard wage on these local works (which are not called "relief" works), but they only take a very small fraction off. These men are not made to feel that they are being "given" work. They feel they are employed in doing something that is useful and profitable to the community.

That is, it seems to me, the only sound way to deal with the large numbers for whom private enterprise cannot provide means of existence. We have been told for a long time that private enterprise was breaking down, and now it has broken down. There are

Real Work at Real Wages.

millions of people waiting for such things as houses, milk, meat, clothes and boots ; private enterprise cannot produce the things at prices within their reach. There are millions of workers ready for work ; private enterprise cannot absorb their labour.

Therefore, unless they are left to starve slowly on insufficient doles, public enterprise must step in, as it has done in Germany, and as, timidly and tardily, it is beginning to do here. Not "relief" work, but real work for real wages, is the only remedy.

Not that this can work a complete change. The rebuilding of the European trade machine, which will give us markets for our manufactures, is a prime necessity for our national health. Eighty years ago Lord Clarendon, one of the best Foreign Ministers we have ever had, wrote thus :—

> "If we are ever beaten in our race of competition for the markets of the world, I don't understand how our system of things, *which is the most artificial the world ever saw*, can be maintained."

Now the markets where we exchanged our manufactures for food have failed us—only for a time, we all hope. But those words of Lord Clarendon's have an ominous ring. They should spur our rulers on to "maintain our system" by every means they can employ.

HAMILTON FYFE.

Two Mail Cars at Bruthen, on the Tambo River, Eastern Gippsland, Victoria. Bruthen is the terminus of the railway, and the mails are carried up into the ranges for more than seventy miles by these cars. Photo sent by Mr. F. A. Cudmore, 17, Murphy Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.

India's First Parliament

By Lieut.-Colonel E. ff. Lascelles

India's First Parliament.

LIKE unto a Tibetan monastery, standing upon a veritable mountain top some 7,000 feet above the sea, stands the Simla home of India's Parliament. Here meet the legislators of the Indian Empire for their summer session, when the heat renders parliamentary work in Delhi impossible. A newly built, large, square, white building extending from side to side of the narrow hill-top ; the retaining walls of the site on which it stands falling steeply to the very narrow roads on either side ; roads with hurdle-high rails on their outer edge, below which the hillside falls sheer away.

Rising and falling for some forty or more miles to southward are great, folding spurs of the Himalayan foothills, rising up to some 2,000 to 3,000 feet from the stony torrent beds at their base, falling again to the bottom of the narrow valleys—rising and falling in succession till they meet the great plains. Across the plains winds, during the rainy season, a broad silver thread—the river Sutlej. Clearly marked as earth meets sky some ninety miles from the eye of the observer, looking from the upper windows of the Assembly Chamber, is the horizon.

To northward tower the Himalayan snows, on some days shrouded in mist, on others standing forth as an unscalable white rampart against the bluest of blue skies. Surveying thus a vast expanse of a still vaster India—a fitting site for the Parliament house of a great Dominion-to-be.

At nine o'clock on the morning of September 3rd—the day on which Lord Reading was to open his first Parliament—a visitor within the walls of the Legislative Assembly Chamber might have imagined himself within the Legislative Chamber of any House within the British Commonwealth—Ottawa, Melbourne, Cape Town or Wellington. At the eastern end, where usually stands the President's (Speaker's) chair, stood a golden throne ready to receive the Viceroy ; on either hand ranged green-covered benches of the old familiar kind—just the ordinary prosaic housing of any British legislature.

By five minutes to eleven o'clock the benches were crowded with members of the Council of State (Upper House) and Legislative Assembly (Lower House), for both "Houses" had assembled in the Assembly Chamber to hear the speech of the King-Emperor's representative. A few moments after eleven o'clock the western doors of the Chamber swung open, and the resplendently-clad figure of the Sergeant-at-Arms—a stalwart, black-bearded and

India's First Parliament.

much bemedalled Indian Officer of the gallant Indian Army—entered. Following him came the officials of Parliament, preceding the Presidents of the Council of State and of the Assembly, both in robes and full-bottomed wigs, reminiscent of the Mother of Parliaments. Behind them marched in procession the Viceroy's staff, followed by Lord Reading in the pale blue robes of the Order of the Star of India, his train carried by two pages—youthful Indian Princes, the little Rana of Dhami and Kumar Rattain Singh—clad in silk garments and wearing silken turbans, also of Star of India blue.

Lord Reading having taken his seat upon the throne, the sight which met his eyes must have reminded him, in a measure, of his days in the House of Commons—crowded benches on either hand. But, in truth, how different in appearance from Westminster and all other Parliaments of the Commonwealth. On the front bench on the right, the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Rawlinson, erstwhile leader of the Fourth Army, clad in full uniform and wearing the robes of the Order of the Bath.

By his side, wearing the blue and gold of official dress, the Member-in-Charge of the Home Department, Sir William Vincent, a senior member of that body of great administrators, the Indian Civil Service. Beside him, also in full official uniform, Khan Bahadur Mian Mohammad Shafi, the Mussulman Member-in-Charge of the Education Department. Next him, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, a Hindu barrister of great brilliance, who sacrificed a very large practice to take the portfolio of Law Member. On his right, Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Member-in-Charge of Revenue and Agriculture. At his side, Mr. Hailey, Finance Member. These forming the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Also clad in official dark blue and gold many Secretaries to Government, and with them other nominated members—for this is a Government in transition from benevolent autocracy to full responsibility. Then in plain morning dress elected European members ; for example, Sir Alexander Murray, representing Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and the commercial community, who are the successors to the merchant princes of bygone days ; Mr. Arthur Froom, from Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and controlling at the sea-gate of India the movements of the P. and O. steamships, the great fleet which has done so much to develop communications between England and India, Australia and the Far East. There are others equally prominent.

But interest centres in the nominated and elected representatives of the Indian peoples, clad for the most part in greys and blacks—the sombreness relieved by their multi-coloured headdresses. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, a master of the English tongue—in which members of the Assembly elect to conduct their debates—one time

Snow in Natal

Photos sent by Mr. W. H. W. Peck, The Laurels, Mooi River, Natal.

Mr. and Mrs. Peck and their Family in the Garden of their House at Mooi River, Natal, after an August Snowstorm. It was the children's first acquaintance with snow.

Summer House in the Garden of The Laurels, Mooi River, Natal, after a Snowstorm in August, 1920.

A Mission Doctor in Newfoundland

Photo sent by Mr. A. C. Blackburn, St. Anthony, Newfoundland.

A Grenfell Mission Doctor on his Rounds. Is the dog copying his master or the master copying his dog in drinking from the stream? Note the medicine chest.

The Doctor and his trusty Team of "Huskies" returning from a three hundred-mile Sick Call.

Advocate-General of Madras, and Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer, who resigned from the High Court Bench to serve his country politically, Mr. Rangachari, a leading pleader before the High Court. These men, Brahmins, representatives of the senior Presidency, from whence comes also Mr. Sastri, one of India's representatives at the recent Imperial Conference. All wearing the small white and golden turban of Madras, and with spotless white scarves falling stole-like from their shoulders.

India's First Parliament.

Mr. Khaparde, resplendent in towering purple and gold *puggarree* —one time follower of Mr. Tilak, then a fiery home-ruler, now a moderate progressive. Clad in the scarlet uniform of the 18th Lancers, Colonel Sir Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana, a gallant soldier who has served his King-Emperor in many theatres of war, and a typical specimen of the martial men of the Punjab. Sardar Gajjan Singh, grey-bearded representative of that great fighting community, the Sikhs. Fiery-bearded and fiery-haired Sir Bahram Khan, from the frontier marches of the north-west, where the ready tongue of the debater is but a source of danger, and rule is with the hand that holds the sword.

Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, of Kapurthala, an elder of the Scotch Church and doyen of the small Christian community of Northern India. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, worthy son of a worthy father and fitting representative of the wealthy Parsee merchants of Bombay—wearing the distinctive headdress of the community. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, wearing the red and gold Bombay flat turban, thirty years of age, a fearless speaker, possessing that—for India—rare quality of standing up to be shot at politically. Mr. Joshi, similarly "hatted," representative of Bombay labour—of the mill hands, who are making of their island town the Manchester and Oldham of the East ; a servant of India and indefatigable worker in the cause of the people. Lieut.-Colonel Gidney, one time belonging to the Indian Medical Service, now the Parliamentary representative of the Anglo-Indian community ; those of mixed European and Indian blood.

Seated side by side a military officer in full review order and a thin, ascetic-faced Hindu, clad in quiet grey coat buttoned tightly round the neck, a grey muffler—such as might have been worn by a mine-sweeping fisherman in the North Sea—and a small black cap : fitting supporters to the escutcheon of dyarchy. This is to mention only a few ; but it will suffice. The picturesqueness of the scene on the floor of the House, completed by the closely packed galleries containing visitors, British and Indian ; the men in uniform, in plain tweeds, and in the varied costumes of the land ; ladies, British, some in Paris fashions ; Indian, draped gracefully in the silken robes of their country.

India's First Parliament.

But this pageantry must not be permitted to obscure the true and great significance of the gathering. This is India's Parliament : the Parliament of what in the not far distant future may be the biggest self-governing Dominion of the Commonwealth. For this is the goal of all save a hot-headed, but vociferous, minority ; not the limited rights of shareholders, but the full status of partners in the Commonwealth. What India aims at is full mistresshood in her own house and equality at the Council table.

The Viceroy, in his speech, stated that, although the representatives of India at the Imperial Conference in London were not able to achieve all they wished, it could not be doubted that they had secured a notable recognition of the status of India in the Empire. He went on to remark : "It may be a tardy recognition, but it establishes beyond all question and authoritatively, by the conclusions of the premiers assembled at the Imperial Conference, with one dissentient, the equal status of Indians in the Empire." He continued : "Secondly, the attitude of His Majesty's Government, and their recognition of this principle, will mean that it will be applied in other parts of the Empire which are not under Dominion Government, notably in East Africa." The depth of Indian feeling on this question was apparent from the deep and general murmur of applause which greeted Lord Reading's statement that "In India we cannot but rejoice at these conclusions."

It must be clearly understood to-day by Britons at home and overseas that India will not consent to remain longer in the British Commonwealth on terms which involve humiliation. But it is for Indians for their part to understand, and to understand very clearly, that the consummation of membership in a family of self-governing nations is only for those peoples who have proved themselves capable of self-government. This India has not yet done. Those who viewed the working of the first session of her Parliament, opened by the Duke of Connaught in Delhi, do not doubt her capacity—but they, especially those acquainted with the political development of the Dominions, know that the road is longer, rougher and more uphill than most Indian politicians imagine it to be.

There are grave elements of danger in the Indian political situation to-day, adding very considerably to difficulties that would have been sufficiently great under peaceful and settled conditions. The problem is one for the Indian to solve, with such limited measure of assistance as his British coadjutors on the spot can give him ; it is essentially an *Indian* problem, to be solved for India by Indians.

Fair play in the field of nations and opportunity to shape her own destiny is all that India can ask of the sister nations of the British Commonwealth.

Those "Surplus" Women

By Winifride Wrench

NUMBER of articles have been appearing in the papers with monotonous regularity since it was announced that the census showed two million more women than men in the Old Country. Those "Surplus" Women.

Most of the press comments were superficial in feeling, false in tone, stupid or vulgar. The headlines must have disgusted any intelligent man or woman. Surplus women, superfluous women, or thwarted women, met one's eye on the breakfast table or on the posters in the street.

I read some of the articles, and then tried to think out what my own opinion was on the whole question.

In the first place two million more women than men does not mean that there are two million more women of marriageable age than men. I have seen no analysis of the figures, but it is pretty clear that a number of those two million must be beyond the age of marriage altogether. A number cannot yet have reached mating time. Some, at any rate, have renounced all thoughts of wifehood and motherhood, for their beloved lie buried in France, or Flanders, or the East. Above and beyond all these, however, there still remain some hundreds of thousands of women who would marry could they but find a mate, women who possibly have not yet arrived at that stage in their evolution when only the one man in the world will satisfy them, but who would be happy with and would make happy *a* man.

What is to be done about these ? What future lies before them ? To whom and to what organisations can they turn for help ? It is futile to put these questions at all unless we know to what rank in life these women belong. I am assuming they belong to the middle classes.

If we were living fifty or even thirty years ago, the case would indeed be pathetic. Then, the unmarried girl was considered an old maid and a failure before she was thirty, and in certain circles wore a little lace cap, such as our grandmothers do not dream of wearing to-day.

Then, if a girl did not marry she became a family drudge or a governess, or if she had spirit and talent ran away and tried the stage or concert platform. But too often she remained a poor thing with little character and no niche of her own. I have known—and who has not?—some of these poor creatures, and pathetic figures they are. I am thinking at the moment of three elderly sisters, daughters of a great house, who doubtless thought they were too grand for any of the men who dared to aspire to their hands, who

Those "Surplus" Women.

had enough money to do nothing, who had no interests in their lives except making rounds of visits among their relatives, each accompanied by a maid, a footman, and a dog. At any rate, such days are over and done with, for which we may be thankful.

The hardest hit are those born from fifteen to twenty years before the War ; too early to be brought up with post-war ideas, too late to have already found a mate or to have had a professional training.

There are many obvious replies to the question, What future lies before these women ?

Above all things they must be given equal opportunities with men ; they must be as unhampered as possible by artificial restrictions in their choice of a career.

In most directions the gates are wide open, though prejudice and silent antagonism in some places have still to be overcome. First of all, sex disqualification should be frankly abandoned. Women must be given as much freedom, as much scope as their brothers for living their own lives and choosing their own particular mode of self-expression.

Economic independence must be steadfastly aimed at. This is the very crux of the whole matter. Women must see to it that they are no longer dependent on man, but become his indispensable comrade on equal terms.

Efficient and capable women can never be superfluous, surplus or not wanted. Never were they so badly needed. It is the inefficient, the stupid, and the parasite who constitute the real problem, and always will, whether they happen to be of the male or the female sex.

One of my friends has been looking for months for an intelligent girl who will use her brains and take some responsibility in a small business. Numbers of girls have passed through her hands. She tells me they are amazingly inefficient. One in a hundred seems capable of writing a well-expressed letter in a good clear hand ; their work is slovenly ; they need constant supervision ; their brains seem to be asleep. The educated woman in business has an almost untilled field waiting for her to explore.

I do not refer to domestic service. There the women who know how to lay a fire properly, or bake good bread or cook vegetables, or clean a room with, say, anything like the standard of cleanliness exacted from a trained nurse, are like the black swan of our childhood's days, few and far between.

Our education is woefully at fault. We are badly educated by others, instead of being helped to educate ourselves.

Another stumbling block in the way of freedom is our stupid and vulgar snobbishness. I was talking to a very intelligent and cultivated woman of private means the other day, and asked her point-blank what, if she had to, would she do to earn her living ?

There was no hesitation in her reply. "I would be a tip-top butler in a block of service flats," she said, and admirably she would do it, too, I thought, as I saw her in my mind's eye in a *chic* uniform flitting round a dinner table. "There are heaps of jobs in service waiting for us if women weren't such snobs," she said, and I agree heartily, but as a nation we have a long way to go before we realise that no task is beneath our dignity. Those "Surplus" Women.

Again, here is another great outlet, waiting for the cultivated, unattached woman who loves children. There are thousands of little children who for one cause and another have to be handed over to foster parents. There are thousands of women who would love to bring up a child but not having had any training to take the place of the experience that having a child of their own would bring, are nervous of undertaking such a task. If I were woman Home Secretary of England, one of the things I would do would be to get into touch with all the suitable *educated* women in the country who loved children, and would encourage them to have a training in baby care and kindergarten work, and would make them into State foster mothers, instead of putting orphans and foundlings into the care of uneducated and untrained women, no matter how worthy.

What we need is a Florence Nightingale in the cause of the motherless child and the childless mother.

From what I have now said it seems pretty obvious that what we need is not so much increased organisations, as the production of a better educated and more efficient kind of woman.

Emigration overseas is too large a subject to be more than touched upon in this short article. There are dozens of places in the Empire where the right kind of white woman is wanted, but not the woman who when confronted with a task she has not been accustomed to, says, "That is not my work." Let us have done with such nonsense. Let us see to it that any girls we know or can influence are taught how to work, and given as all-round an education as possible. Let us sweep aside hampering traditions and customs, and preach in season and out of season that all honest work is honourable. And above all, let us face hard facts steadfastly, without sentimentality and without cowardice. We can be big enough for life if we will. If some of us cannot have all we want in this life there are many compensations, many ways and means of self-expression in this wonderful world of ours. Let us look away from ourselves. Let us widen our horizons ; they are infinite—it is we who are dull and blind. Our pilgrimage did not begin when we first opened our eyes on this planet, and it will not end when the time comes for us to join that great host which has marched on into the Unseen.

Have you sent your subscription to the War Memorial yet ?

The Stone Bull at Chamundi Hill, Mysore, India. It is carved out of a solid rock of granite. Photo sent by Mr. R. J. Walters, The Haven, 4, Benson Road, Bangalore, India.

Communal Kitchens

By Hertha Davies

Communal Kitchens.

WHY is it that Communal Kitchens have not really proved a success? Is it sheer individualism on the part of the average Britisher which makes him fight shy of any co-operative venture? or is he prejudiced by their somewhat Bolshevist-sounding name? Whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that, even during the War, when we were all on the *qui vive* for new ways of simplifying life, remarkably few of these enterprises flourished. Yet on all hands one hears women complaining of difficulties with domestics and the high cost of living. Why, then, when committees and organisations abound on almost every other conceivable subject, should one of universal interest—that of our everyday meals—be made the one exception?

Personally I do not think the answer is to be found so much in the lack of team spirit among women, about which we are often reminded, as it is in the ingrained conservatism of their families. "How do I know what's in the rissoles Mrs. S. has ordered," one would grumble. "They're sure to put cloves in the apple tart!" another would groan. "No one makes pastry like you do," a third would insinuate. The housewife would need to feel very confident that the new scheme would prove an overwhelming success before facing the united criticisms of prejudiced palates which the innovation would be sure to produce.

What exactly is a Communal Kitchen? some may ask. A true Communal Kitchen (there are many variations of the original idea) is simply one central, co-operative kitchen, serving the needs of the tenants of a whole block of flats or set of houses. The housekeeping is undertaken turn and turn about by the residents in fortnightly or other convenient shifts, and there is an elected committee to adjust grievances and formulate working regulations, etc. There is a permanent kitchen staff, and, with so many contributing to the wages, a really expert *chef* can be engaged, so that the cooking should always be on a high level. As there are no profits to be deducted, the catering can be done on the most economical lines, and every housewife knows how comparatively cheap it is to housekeep for a large number instead of for one or two. Variety is assured from the number of brains which come fresh to the problem in rotation and the choice of dishes provided each day. And, though individual tastes cannot be considered quite so exclusively as they can in the home circle, that may be no bad thing for the materialists concerned!

The advantages to each household are obvious. The expense of

Communal Kitchens.

a cook is cut out without any hardship ; the gas bill becomes negligible ; the housewife's time in shopping, supervising, keeping accounts, arranging menus, and so on, is saved ; and lastly, there is no need to renew expensive cooking utensils which often form such an item in the week's expenditure.

Against Communal Kitchens may be said everything which applies when the human factor has to be considered. There is undeniably scope for friction. One or two strong personalities may swamp the wishes of the others, one housewife may not play the game by shirking her responsibilities or bungling the arrangements. And so on. But with a strong and tactful committee in charge, and an efficient staff, things ought very soon to run like clockwork.

Prejudices to be overcome are still more serious. We should have to be at least on nodding terms with those who live around us ! And we should have to give up the usually quite erroneous theory that no one can do things as well as we ourselves can. It is quite extraordinary how in matters pertaining to the home this belief is held by the most incompetent of us. We would rather trust to the slapdash methods of our own Mary Ann than to the ministrations of the most efficient of experts round the corner. In everything else —in dressmaking, millinery, business matters, and so on—we are humble learners, but, where home affairs are concerned, we are all convinced that no one but ourselves and those under our immediate supervision will take the necessary trouble for perfection.

Walk along a road containing blocks of flats about six o'clock at night and notice how every kitchen is a blaze of light. In each some paid or unpaid woman is busy stirring the contents of tiny saucepans, peeling infinitesimal portions of potatoes, wasting an ovenful of gas on an absurd little joint, more bone than meat, and steaming ridiculous little puddings. The waste of the system is so obvious that it needs no comment. If the women would even club together to cook each other's potatoes it would be a step in the right direction ! But no, in some way the sanctity of the home might be violated.

As we are such slaves to convention, it does seem a pity that we couldn't adopt some more sensible ideas ! We smile on a system which involves buying and storing raw food in one room in our houses, and then condemning some one to stand for two or three hours each day over a hot stove turning it into cooked food at the cost of much energy and fuel consumption. We even smile on a system of expensive machine-made bread ; but we turn our backs on a plan for co-operative, home-cooked food which will cost less, not more, than that cooked in our own stoves.

The service restaurant connected with some flats is no adequate substitute for a real Communal Kitchen. To begin with, its charges

Communal Kitchens.

are often exorbitant : the food may not be at all well adapted to the needs of the younger members of the family, but the fixed charges usually hold even if only one or two courses are touched : the individual has little voice in the management. With a communal kitchen, the only object being to meet everybody's tastes at the least possible outlay, every one is pretty sure of finding what he wants among the good things provided, and one only pays for what one really has. Again, both the publicity of a restaurant and the expense of having food served privately are avoided, as dainty baskets of food are speedily packed and, five minutes after their arrival, the contents can be served piping hot.

As houses are built at present it is often hard to see how Communal Kitchens could be widely adopted, but if once the idea became really popular, builders and architects would gladly come into line. The space which could then be saved in the "back regions" would be felt in added room and comfort over the rest of the house, and this, at least in the case of the "dolls' houses" too often seen in London suburbs, would in itself be enough to justify such co-operative cooking receiving the warmest welcome.

Photographic Contest for 1921—22

Photographic Contest for 1921—22

In view of the unique circulation of "Overseas," and the fact that no other magazine printed in the English language, nor indeed in any language, can have such a world-wide family of readers, we believe that the photographs of our Members, showing them reading "Overseas," are of very considerable interest in helping us to visualise the ordinary surroundings of our fellow-readers. We have decided, therefore, to offer the following prizes :—(1) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a man reader of "Overseas" anywhere. (2) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a woman reader of "Overseas" anywhere. (3) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a boy or girl under sixteen reading "Overseas," outside the British Empire. (4) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a boy or girl under sixteen reading "Overseas" in Canada. (5) Ditto in Australia. (6) Ditto in South Africa. (7) Ditto in New Zealand. (8) Ditto in Newfoundland. (9) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a child under ten reading "Overseas" anywhere.

All photographs should reach us not later than Empire Day, May 24th, 1922, but we hope that our readers will not wait till then but send them along at once.

Competitors are asked to write *very distinctly*, on the backs of the photographs sent in, their names and addresses and any description that may be necessary. See also notice at foot of p. 101.

Fukienese Women, wearing the Head-dress peculiar to the Province. The ear-rings and daggers may be of silver or gold, according to rank or wealth. They do not bind their feet as their northern sisters do, for they are called upon to carry loads whilst the men "loaf." Photo sent by Mr. W. M. S. Brand, Foochow, Fukien Province, China.

Is a State Matrimonial Bureau Desirable?

By F. C. Yardley

STATE Matrimonial Bureau for introducing women of the Homeland to Canadian men is a solution of the problem caused by the shortage of women in Canada suggested by Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, the Canadian novelist and a Member of Parliament for the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta. "I think a State Matrimonial Scheme is practicable," she said recently, during a visit to London. "Sentiment should give place to common sense. Under official direction references could be exchanged and correspondence could be started between Canadian men and British women who think they would like to go out to Canada and settle down."

This is the considered opinion of a broad-minded, sagacious woman of the world, the mother of a family of five children, the chosen representative in Parliament of the people of Alberta, and an indomitable worker in the cause of the social well-being of her country.

Those who possess, or are capable of acquiring by reflection, some sense of the Empire's true interests will think twice before condemning off-hand as "impossible" a suggestion built upon an intimate and sympathetic knowledge of Canada's needs, while many who have already given earnest thought to the subject will probably not only acquiesce in Mrs. McClung's views, but may well wish to see her proposal adopted and put into operation for the benefit of the Empire as a whole.

The proposal is unlikely to be accepted placidly by those who are still entangled in the toils of precedent, or by the super-sensitive people who are ever ready to raise the cry of "indelicacy" and "moral insensibility" at the mere hint of marriage other than according to the traditional British recipe. It is foredoomed to rejection in some quarters for the all-sufficing reason that it has never been done before—or, at any rate, not under the name of a State Matrimonial Bureau.

But memories that come floating down the tides of time recall to many of us, men and women alike, and not excluding the potential objectors, instances in which we have deliberately, with premeditation and in defiance of "convention," contrived the bringing together of a man and a maid who seemed in our judgment born for life partnership together. And when our plans have materialised to our satisfaction, has anybody pleaded guilty to "indelicacy" or "moral insensibility"? The writer, for one, has not. He has

Is a State Matrimonial Bureau Desirable ?

declined to blush at the thought of having abetted the life happiness of two young people, who, but for timely intervention, might have drifted irreparably apart.

And if, without self-reproach, we have played the part of amateur "match-makers," turned ourselves, in fact, into animate marriage bureaux, may we not, equally unashamedly, concede unbiassed consideration to the idea of a State organisation planned on a far larger scale, with far greater objects in view—no less than the suitable mating of thousands of young men and maidens, and the peopling of the Empire with sound British stock ?

There are in the world, as Mrs. Louise Jordan Miln reminded us in "Wooings and Weddings in Many Climes," three sorts of marriage : marriage by capture, marriage by purchase, and marriage by fascination. Marriage by capture is obsolete in civilised countries. Marriage by purchase is unacknowledged in the British Empire. On the continent of Europe it is called marriage by arrangement or marriage of convenience, and it works exceedingly well. The business-like, practical spirit in which the French and other Continental peoples regard the marriage question is by no means to be thoughtlessly censured. Expediency is, generally speaking, the first consideration, and there is no evidence to show that an "arranged" marriage in the Continental manner subsequently falls short in happiness of the "love match." In almost all cases love, if it comes at all, comes after marriage. Love does so come more frequently than not. Propinquity is the most prolific parent of love.

In Great Britain "love matches" are the only marriages of which custom has hitherto permitted us openly to speak. But the three kinds of marriage are in fact somewhat close of kin, in everything except in name. Love and marriage sometimes miscarry as do all other human affairs. But normally, and as a rule, marriage grows out of love, and love grows out of marriage, and therefore the majority of marriages, wherever and however celebrated, may be justly called love matches.

There is no apparent reason why arranged marriages, in which eligibility is the chief consideration, should not work as well between Home-bred girls on the one hand, and men well established in the overseas dominions on the other, as do similar alliances on the continent of Europe. A marriage so devised need in no way detract from the dignity and the sacredness of the union.

It is not proposed that these marriages of convenience should be arranged without the contracting parties first having an opportunity of making each other's acquaintance, as not infrequently occurs in France and elsewhere. Many considerations from the Briton's point of view forbid such a thing. Physical repulsion, for example, is not one of the factors of happy married life. Nor are

the constant jolts arising from too wide differences of education and upbringing. Mrs. McClung's proposal provides accordingly for girls to be sent to Canada for a time so that they may make the acquaintance of their prospective husbands. If the marriage took place the husband would pay the cost of his wife's journey. If not, the State Matrimonial Bureau would pay it, and see that the girl got back home again safely.

Is a State Matrimonial Bureau Desirable?

The writer enjoyed the privilege of friendship with the late Canon Shuttleworth, Rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street, London, whose untiring and wholly successful work in the cause of social welfare is still widely and gratefully remembered by the many who benefited by it. In connection with his church, Canon Shuttleworth organised a club for young people of both sexes which has been the model on which many other clubs have since been formed. This club was the joy of his life, and nothing delighted him more than when, as often happened, a wedding resulted from acquaintance first made through membership of his club. "People sometimes twit me," he once said, "with running a matrimonial agency. In a sense they are right, and I wish every clergyman of every denomination in every large city in the land would do the same. They would confer a blessing upon thousands of young people."

Into a discussion of so important a problem as that raised by Mrs. McClung's profession of faith, personal predilections should not be allowed to enter. No useful purpose can be served by blindly upholding age-old prejudices in complete forgetfulness of the common good and of the world's altered circumstances. Marriage should be made as easy as possible. It is the proper state of life for most people, and in every reasonable way the path towards it should be smoothed and cleared of obstacles. The chief point for discussion to converge upon is whether the translation into practice of the State Matrimonial Bureau suggestion holds promise of providing a remedy for present-day difficulties which no one will deny exist. The proposal seems at least worthy of careful exploration.

An Indian Wigwam. It is very simple in construction—merely a frame of poles lashed together and covered with bark. The Indians light a fire in the centre and the smoke escapes through the top. They live in these frail homes in zero weather and appear quite comfortable. Photo sent by Mr. H. H. Richmond, Ontario, Canada.

The Problem of the Young White Man in the Tropics

By Henry W. Paterson

The Problem of the Young White Man in the Tropics.

IN approaching this subject I do so with the hope of achieving a particular object. That is, that employers of white labour in tropical lands may be brought to realise how short-sighted is the policy of placing obstacles in the way of a white man taking a wife out with him, and how especially short-sighted and wrong is this policy in the case of young men.

The unmarried European's mode of living in the tropics to-day must not, on the grounds of ordinary fairness, be judged from the same standpoint as his mode of living at home. If he strays from the beaten track at times there are a number of excuses that in the names of justice and common sense will be made for him by broad-minded and understanding people.

I would ask you to picture a young man, let us say, in his early twenties. He secures a position abroad and leaves his home, and possibly a girl whom he hopes at some future date to make his wife, or it might be a young wife whom he leaves, to take up the threads of a new life in a new climate and new surroundings.

He is just out from home with fine ideals in his mind. He is grimly determined that he will not fall by the wayside. He has possibly listened on the boat coming out to the things he must not do and the things he should do. On arrival at his destination he feels well fortified inwardly against any temptations that might come along. He decides that he will go in for tennis, cricket, and perhaps golf after he has finished his day's work. In the case of a small station in the interior it is probable that none of these sports will be available. In any case by about 6.30 p.m. it is too dusk, unfortunately, to play any outdoor game. At 6.30 his "boy" has the bath ready and then dinner. After dinner, possibly, he will read, and then to bed at 9.30 or 10 o'clock. Such a daily existence from the moral and physical point of view leaves little to be desired. The new arrival in the tropics will nobly keep this up—at least for a few weeks or months. It will vary according to the will power and "make up" of each individual. And then the frailties of human nature step in.

Of course, many things are in the path of young men at home. But how many hundreds of times more are they before him, and how many hundreds of times more easy is it for him to succumb to temptations which do him and his work no good in the tropics, where he is away from all home influences, and where the path of error is so wide and open, and easy, and inviting before him.

The Problem of the Young White Man in the Tropics.

The young man gradually finds himself unconsciously drifting away from the good rules and resolutions that he had made for himself. He finds that it is too monotonous to keep on, evening after evening, sitting reading on his verandah, or playing "patience." He longs for and must have a little companionship, and presently he accepts some one's hospitality and possibly has a drink or two. He gets back then to his bungalow about midnight, after having had a couple or so drinks more than he really wanted. The following morning the only regret he has is that he had a little too much. (Let me hasten to say here that I am not a teetotaller, nor an advocate of prohibition.)

He decides, however, that he will take good care that it does not occur again; but of course it does happen again, and then once or twice more, and so he drifts—not at present doing any very apparent harm to himself or his work. He decides to go quiet again—he regrets his slight lapse. Later on, probably while taking a stroll prior to turning in, he is near his house when a dusky form brushes past him (I know this sounds rather dramatic, but it is not an impossible happening in the tropics). That great desire for companionship takes hold of him, and it is a girl, even though black, and he, being only an ordinary individual and, above all, human, invites her into his bungalow. It is all so easy. There are no difficulties in the situation. She may possibly be seen leaving at daybreak the next morning. Last night in that longing for companionship the man forgot the girl who is waiting at home (it may even be his wife), and this morning it is too late to regret.

In citing the above I am not romancing, neither am I stating something that happens in isolated cases. It is rather the rule than the exception, and any man who has spent any time in the tropics must know what I have stated is just plain fact without any exaggeration or "trimmings."

It is not a desire for sensationalism that has prompted this subject, but an earnest hope that some good may come out of it from those at home and elsewhere knowing the inner workings of the white man's daily life in the tropics. The subject has been shirked—no one apparently has ever given a thought to the matter.

And the results of these indiscretions. What are they? In some we shall not know the actual results; in others they are only too obvious. Whatever they may be they cannot be good.

I would now ask you to turn to a happier, healthier picture: that of the same young man stepping from the boat at his destination accompanied by his wife.

Without casting any slur upon the single man, I would say that the young married man must, of necessity, appreciate to a greater degree than the single man the meaning of responsibility. Is it not natural that the man who is happy in the companionship of his

The Problem of the Young White Man in the Tropics.

wife will not feel that he must find distraction elsewhere? The man who has spent the evening in the company of his wife, and possibly another married couple on the station, will feel far fitter, and will be in better fettle for his work the next morning than the unattached man who has been seeking companionship in other ways overnight.

Have these facts never occurred to the employers of white labour in the tropics? And if they have, why this folly of erecting iron bars in front of the married man? And there are a number of other perfectly obvious points in favour of the married man. Yet one has only to look through the daily papers to see every day advertisements asking for men to take up positions in the tropics with the proviso "Single man preferred," or "Must be unmarried"— leaving not the slightest hope for the young married man at all.

This raising of barriers against the married man—to say nothing of the man who may be contemplating marriage—is short-sighted and grossly unfair. The employers may argue that it is not healthy in certain parts for white women—or that there is not sufficient accommodation for a man's wife—or perhaps some excuse regarding a child should there be one. In this case the same argument in common fairness should be directed against the manager's or the agent's child. One particular firm ordains that until a young man has reached the position of an agent he is not allowed to take a wife out. Comment upon this seems unnecessary.

As regards the first excuse, I would reply that whatever is healthy for the manager's or agent's wife is healthy enough for his assistant's, and where the manager's wife is not afraid to go the assistant's lady is not. To the excuse regarding lack of accommodation I would say at once, "Then make accommodation quickly." Bungalows are not such difficult structures to erect, nor are the materials unobtainable or even hard to obtain.

I venture to believe that all thinking people who not only have the worldly interests, but the moral and physical interests, of the young ambitious man at heart, will co-operate to break down this unjust and unwise barrier, and endeavour to bring about a different attitude on the part of employers in tropical countries. The sooner the young married man is allowed to take his wife to the tropics the better it will be for his health and prosperity, and I am confident also that the employer will soon realise that with the advent of the assistants' wives has come also increased efficiency and, consequently, increased prosperity for his business.

Renewal subscriptions are due on January 1st.

Lady Climbers on the Glacier of Les Dents du Midi, Valais, Switzerland. Photo taken and sent by Mr. U. G. Friederici, c/o British Consulate, Lausanne, Switzerland. This photograph has been awarded this month's prize.

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Where a slip might have serious consequences. Climbing down from L'Epéron on the Dent du Midi Chain, Switzerland. Photo taken and sent by Mr. U. G. Friederici, c/o British Consulate, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Lady Climbers crossing over from L'Epéron to the Dent Jaune. The rock is good, but the holds in parts are few and far between. Photo taken and sent by Mr. U. G. Friederici, c/o British Consulate, Lausanne, Switzerland.

A Lady Climber leading up a difficult crack, Dent Jaune, Valais, Switzerland. Photo taken and sent by Mr. U. G. Friederici, c/o British Consulate, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Christmas Day

Christmas Day

YEAR by year it comes to us again, that day of angels, that day ringed round with angels, gladdened by angel-song, and the world for a few short hours pauses, pauses in its ceaseless whirl of activities, its striving and getting, its planning and contriving, and allows the things which are seen and temporal to make room for the things eternal and unseen. From out the thick darkness of an age long fled the star of Bethlehem still shines ; between us and that little manger sought out by shepherd and king the crowded centuries have heaped the years ; but still can love find the way, and still there are in the world to-day, as there were 2,000 years ago, as there ever will be, waiting hearts and eyes which have learnt to see. Generation after generation has listened to the old, old story, but each has read into it something new ; it means one thing to you and perhaps another to me ; some take as historical facts details which to minds differently attuned may rather seem truths unfathomable wrapped in shining symbol. The method of apprehension will not matter very greatly so long as our seeking souls attain to the light behind, and through the humanity of Christ reach out to Very God of Very God.

There are treasures manifold in the secret places of the Most High, and much that earthly language could never have conveyed is given to the world in song or limned in fair colour, as in that picture by Burne-Jones painted, which tells more eloquently than any sermon, however winged its words or inspired its message, the story of Bethlehem, the strange and wonderful story. In no outward detail true to fact, woven of delicate fancy, it yet catches and holds the very essence of the infinite mystery which, in form so bafflingly simple, revealed itself that long-ago night, and under mystic veil still reveals itself to-day and every day. A frail roof of thatch to keep out wind and snow, and one humble, gentle soul alone for earthly bodyguard, Mother and Child, they lie. St. Joseph with manuscript on knee, low on the ground, sits Eastern-wise, rapt in contemplation, doubtless finding on the sacred page the earnest of the glory of the dayspring his eyes have been blessed to see. Slowly the hours slip by, treading lightly that no footfall break in upon the deep hush that holds the night spellbound, and slim and straight on her hard couch she lies, that Fair One, whose soul was as the driven snow, her face a mirror of still peace, the little Babe by tender encircling arm close pressed to her side. A few spaces withdrawn, behind St. Joseph all unconscious over his parchment bowed, three winged presences stand, and one holds a crown of thorns and one Gethsemane's cup. Mary's eyes, fastened on the face of her Babe, seek no further to find angels, but He,

Christmas Day.

from the sweet shelter of her embrace, across the dim room gaze with strange look, and sees the crown of thorns in angel hands upheld, and sees the shadowy cup.

Outside, the ordinary life of the world with clamour and bustle goes on, unheeding, indifferent, recking not that out of the veil of human flesh has been fashioned a garment for the living God. Man, standing in the dawn of his new day, turned blind eyes towards the glory in the east and saw only night—his heavy lids when will he lift? The long centuries have passed by, and yet has he not learnt what the Word of God came to teach, that Word which clothed itself in a human voice in order that it might reach human hearts. To save this sinful, suffering world it behoves that God should be made man, of no avail all else, and never will the world be saved and redeemed till every son of man his small life in utmost consecration yields to the Spirit Divine. "Fain would I be to the Eternal Goodness what his own hand is to a man." To attain to that glad acquiescence of will whereby all the resources of the soul to the highest are wide open thrown, whatever the heart may have to pay, is to attain the fulfilment of destiny. It has been said, "The supreme thing about an earthly life is that it can become a revealing place for God," and by the side of such a possibility as that how empty look all personal aims and ambitions, and personal happiness how small a thing! Whatever comes to us, however hard, will be well worth enduring if, thanks to the pain endured, henceforth we have more to give. Our very thoughts are not our own, but an atmosphere create which for good or for evil must affect every life with which ours comes in contact; whether we be conscious of it or no, all day long virtue is flowing out of us or weakness. One perfect life has shown what human life was meant to be and lifted for evermore humanity to the right hand of God; beyond our poor love, which tires so easily and so soon grows cold, shines out that love which, having loved its own, loved them to the uttermost, and even when deserted and denied no change knew, the love which hate could not quench or death destroy. Love undismayed, love unquenchable, love triumphant, here, and here only, is the secret, the power, which can conquer the world; love only can redeem and save and transfigure; love only is great enough to face disappointment and failure and defeat and wrest from them gain; love only, when faith is shattered and hope seems dead, can stand fast and win them both back. Love is the beginning and the end; love is the Word of God, the Word which makes all things new; only the servant of love of himself can be master; only he can hold up his heart emptied of self as a chalice for God to fill. "In me too," said the mystic of old, "God must be made man."

H. d. V.

A "Lonely Soldier's" Letter

A "Lonely Soldier's" Letter.

SOME time back there appeared in "Overseas" the suggestion that Members who receive more than one copy of our magazine in their homes should have their extra copies addressed to some school in Great Britain.

I have no doubt that many Members, like myself, have followed the suggestion. But why not carry the idea further?

When I was serving during the War I felt at times rather lonely, and the idea suggested itself to me that I should search for some correspondents. I fought shy of the usual "lonely soldier" advertisement, as I had seen the replies received by some of my fellow officers to similar applications. So I hit on a better notion. In the course of my training I had made the acquaintance of a teacher at one of the elementary schools of the town where our training camp was situated. I explained my idea to her, and she took it up enthusiastically. It was roughly this, that I should correspond with her class.

The girls were all between the ages of ten and twelve and belonged to the lower middle and working classes. The teacher started the ball rolling by setting, as subject for a composition, "A letter to a lonely soldier in France." These letters were then packed in a large envelope and sent off to me. I replied with a collective letter to the class, not failing to mention the names of individual girls whose messages had pleased me most. This was followed by another batch of letters from the girls, and we became regular correspondents. I would write to them, in addition to accounts of my own experiences, a short *résumé* of the leading events of the War, and, when things were too dull to find any topical subject, as they only too often were during the years of monotonous trench warfare, I chose such subjects as "the inside of a dugout," which I would describe to them as best I could. I never failed to reply to any question, and there were many of them, or to refer to personal news given to me by individual girls. My identity was kept a secret to the girls, to whom I remained the "lonely soldier."

Once, when I was wounded and in hospital, a very ill-treated cardboard box came by parcel post, and from it I extracted a lot of greasy wrapping paper and the last crumbs of what had once been a sponge cake. The batch of letters, which came by the same post, spoke of the penny collection which had been made to provide me with this luxury.

It was for me one of the brightest things in the War, this anonymous correspondence, and I only hope that my little correspondents derived as much pleasure and benefit from it as I did.

Why not apply this idea to peace time?

A "Lonely Soldier's" Letter.

Every number of "Overseas" contains several mentions of "lonely Members." There should be no question of "who is the most lonely Member" if my scheme is adopted.

The Club should, of course, take the lead and collect, on the one hand, applications from Members desiring to correspond with a school class and, on the other hand, requests from classes for addresses of lonely Members. There is no reason why every class in all our board and elementary schools should not be corresponding with somebody in some part of the Empire. The ball should, as in my case, be set rolling by the teachers by setting, as subject for composition, "A letter to a lonely person in (say) Australia." The compositions should be collected and sent, without correction, to the Organiser of the Over-Seas Club, who then forwards them to a Member in that part of the Empire which has been chosen by the class. In one school each class could have a correspondent in a different part of the Empire, so that the boys or girls, as they advance from one class to the other, get to know a different section of the Commonwealth.

I do not disguise the fact that the writing of such letters is somewhat of a task at times, but the satisfaction and pleasure it brings amply compensate for the "fag." Bearing in mind the educational value of the scheme and that the majority of their young correspondents do not know what the world looks like beyond the bottom of 'igh Street, our Members should keep them in touch with all matters of Empire interest. They can describe the country they live in, the various industries, customs and peoples. Snapshots or picture postcards could be sent.

To the children it is a joy for ever. Geography and history become interesting subjects, their view broadens and they learn the greatness of our Empire in a fascinating and romantic way. Just imagine the enthusiasm of boys who can correspond with a real live cowboy, or a wireless operator in some outpost of the Empire, or a lumber man in the Canadian forests!

It is difficult to sketch out all the delightful surprises and pleasures of the scheme. These depend much on the character and imagination of the correspondents. But one thing I do consider absolutely necessary to ensure success, that is secrecy. The "lonely person in Australia" must be known by that name or a similar one only. To discover one's name and address will break the spell.

I give you this idea for what it is worth. I ask for one favour though, in case you should decide to publish my letter. The girls I corresponded with during the War (1914 and 1915) are now grown up and some, I hope, may have become Members of our Club. I do not want them, even now, to know the name of the lonely soldier who had such delightful long talks with them and therefore sign myself

A MEMBER.

Christmas Day on a Transvaal Farm

By Mrs. Henry Lea

CLEARLY something must be done to celebrate this, our first Christmas in our own home for seven years. There had been the one happy Christmas at Home, in 1913, then the sad and anxious ones of the War years, and the last unhomelike one on ship-board on our way out, and now this one.

Christmas Day on a Transvaal Farm.

Christmas at Brereton had always been designed to include, not only any Britons who would otherwise be alone, but also the farm natives. When the boys of the family were younger, a Christmas tree, from which Father Christmas had taken and given away presents, had been gazed at with awe and delight, but something new must be designed for this year. Many suggestions were made, but Nopata's idea met with instant approval.

A drill, boring for coal, had created widespread interest and groups of astonished natives had inspected it. A noisy underground rush of water had alarmed some, being as it was supposed the mutterings of "Imbowoul," the "Spirit of the Earth."

So this was the idea—Father Christmas should wrest from Imbowoul the treasures of the earth without mechanical aid. Into a disused well were placed beforehand all the old clothes which the family could spare, anything wearable being in these hard times the most acceptable present, gay headcloths for the women and girls, and for each child an envelope containing sweets and a "tickey," as the threepenny bit is universally styled in South Africa.

Christmas Day came, still a strange and un-Christmaslike day, with its heat and bright sunshine, and when the natives, fourscore and more, had arrived, most of them singing as they came and carrying bunches of flowers, an excited cry drew all eyes to where, on a pine-decorated sledge, drawn by twelve oxen, Father Christmas was seen driving towards us and sitting on the front of the sledge in the costume of "Hiawatha" (his only fancy dress costume). Amid enthusiastic "Hoolays" (the Zulus cannot pronounce an "r") the sledge approached the old well, and Father Christmas alighted and took his stand beneath a bower of branches.

A truly British touch was given by Mr. F.'s ideally ugly bulldog sitting at the foot of the flagstaff, puzzled by the strange proceedings, but never for an instant forgetting his dignity.

Father Christmas's welcoming speech was vociferously cheered, and there was no doubt as to the genuine pleasure in his return. They had all, said Father Christmas, seen the strange machine the white man had brought there, with the big kettle that talked and the big pipe that bit into the earth to look for coal. *He* needed no

Christmas Day on a Transvaal Farm.

kettle and no wheels and iron sticks—*he* called upon the Spirit of the Earth to bring up what he needed. In a loud voice he called : "Imbowoul ! are you there ?" From the depths arose a fearful din, produced by Mr. F. and the Lone Scout by means of the gong and a paraffin tin, accompanied by explosions and puffs of smoke. "Come up !" commanded Father Christmas, and from the cavern emerged the Lone Scout, horribly disguised as some weird earth-man. A murmur of horror went round the throng till some familiar movement betrayed the Scout, when the murmur changed to a welcoming cheer as he returned to the well. "Is there any coal down there ?" asked Father Christmas. "Yes," came back the prompt answer, and Father Christmas, dropping down a basket on a rod and line, fished up a lump of coal amid much laughter.

"Is there anything there for a man called Joseph ?" The silence could be felt as the basket was dropped once more and returned with a well-worn morning coat which was passed to the astonished Evangelist. At the sight of it the eyes of the watchers grew big with expectancy. Then came hauls of coats, waistcoats, trousers, shirts, boots and headcloths, and last of all the children's packets.

Bidding all farewell for another year, Father Christmas mounted his sledge and was driven away into the trees, where he was more than thankful to shed his hot clothing, and the cushions necessary to produce the conventional corpulency.

By a stroke of good luck, never experienced before, the Home mail arrived on Christmas Day with its pile of letters and presents for each. Blessed are those who have many to remember them at these times, as we have. Our hearts go out to those lonely ones who are less fortunate, and through "Overseas" we send our greetings to all such.—EVELYN LEA, Brereton, Transvaal.

The British Trade Ship

The British Trade Ship.

At this time, when the question of export trade is commanding the attention of the whole of the business community, the plan of equipping a huge vessel as a floating trade exhibition is of particular interest.

Earl Grey, who is the Chairman of the group of men promoting the idea, will explain the scheme to our Members at the London Club Rooms on Monday, December 12th, at 5.30 p.m., and we hope that Members will turn up in force to hear him.

Applications for tickets should be made in advance to the Reception Secretary, Over-Seas Club, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

An article on the subject of the Trade Ship will appear shortly in "Overseas."

An Icy Day of My Life

By Grace Cameron MacPhee

IN Canada, as everywhere else, there occur days and days. Spring days, balmy and mild—summer days of suffocating heat, when footsteps lag and the soul is weary—autumn days, when trees and hedges slowly turn a glowing red, and the whole world seems to be ablaze with a russet glory—winter days, with the thermometer registering many degrees below zero, when icicles hang in symmetrical festoons from every telegraph wire criss-crossing the streets.

But the day of which I speak is none of these.

It is a day with a character all its own, and a particularly diabolical character at that. It is an Icy Day.

On such a day the very gods must lean down to watch and laugh at the antics of poor slipping, sliding, harassed mortals.

A north-east wind had arisen during the night, then rain had fallen, and coming in contact with the ground had instantly frozen.

I look out of my window on arising, and a chill falls upon my spirit, for there is an ominous glassiness over street and pavement which bodes no good to the luckless pedestrian. I know by it that my journey to-day to the big grey school at the top of the hill will be an adventure.

I leave the house by the back door, not daring to risk the front steps. Two girls are just leaving the house opposite. They tread warily and sideways the little grassy slope leading to the road, leaving their steps severely alone. A trim young man appears next door. After a glance at the two timorous damsels, he starts to foot it bravely down his steps. A crash, a flying " bowler " and a bumped head are the result. At the same moment a child turns the street corner and sits down suddenly and forcefully.

By this time I have contrived, without mishap, to get into the gutter which runs alongside of the pavement. There had been a heavy snowfall on the previous day, and there is enough snow left in the hollow part to afford a precarious foothold. I manage to keep upright by dint of taking very short steps and laboriously stamping each foot into the snow as I go.

To get from one pavement to the other I have to cross the car tracks. The road is very uneven, and every little undulation ice-coated, so that I cannot rid myself of a wild desire to clutch at something—but there is nothing to clutch at. It behoves me to get out of the way of passing cars. I put one foot on the pavement, which immediately seems to slip away from under me. An advancing girl slides helplessly towards me. The burning question of the moment is—which of us will come down first, or will we cannon and both go down together ? We drift aimlessly for an

An Icy Day of My Life.

instant, like rudderless ships, and are both brought to a standstill by the side wall. Again I make for the comparatively safe gutter —the pavement is impossible. I commence my walk uphill. A democratic spirit is in the air to-day. We pedestrians speak without an introduction, calling to one another as we slide.

My nerves are feeling rather frayed. I am beginning to wonder if I shall have to finish my journey on all fours when an automobile stops, the door opens, and a sympathetic voice offers me a lift. It is the father of some of my little pupils.

In a few moments the children and myself are safely deposited at the school gate. Our progress up to the main entrance is uneventful, thanks to the sawdust liberally strewn along the pathway. I am truly thankful to find myself in the big entrance hall, where hangs on the wall the Union Jack, with the inspiring words underneath : "It is your flag—fight for it—work for it."

The rows of benches soon fill up with scholars and mistresses. Then appears the genial and kindly canon, the school chaplain, whose teachings, urging a whole-hearted service and loyalty to God and Empire upon the future mothers of Canada, must in due time bring forth much good fruit. Morning prayer begins.

During the day the sun melts away all the ice, so that my homeward journey in the late afternoon is not fraught with any of the morning thrills.

And so I reach the end of an Icy Day.

GRACE CAMERON MACPHEE,
Kent Building, Younge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Ice-covered Building after a Fire at Winnipeg. Photo sent by Mr. J. C. D. Taylor, Winnipeg, Canada.

FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT

"Remember when old December's darkness is everywhere about you that the world is really in every minutest point as full of life as in the most joyous morning you ever lived through ; that the sun is whanging down, and the waves dancing, and the gulls skimming down at the mouth of the Amazon, for instance, as freshly as in the first morning of creation ; and the hour is just as fit as any hour that ever was for a new gospel of cheer to be preached."—*Professor James.*

From a Woman's Standpoint.

AN UNUSUAL CAREER.—No sooner had I written and dispatched my last Notes for "Overseas" than I opened my paper and found a leader, no less, headed "A Titled Bagwoman."

It referred to Lady Marjorie Dalrymple, who had just returned from New York, where she had gone on a business trip to get American business houses to give her orders for the pretty suède hats and jumpers which her firm makes. The leader ended with these words : "Women should strike out boldly into new careers. The bag woman's is only one." Of course it is. I want you to write and tell me of others.

More and more have I come to feel that there are endless possibilities for women in planning interiors of houses, their arrangement, decoration and fittings. Women know so much better than the average man just what is needed to make a house liveable and attractive. And such a career offers endless interest and delight.

I believe if I were twenty years younger, and knew as much about myself, my limitations, and my capacities as I do to-day, I should become an apprentice to a big house-decorating firm and should then specialise. I should like best to make small houses lovely to live in, to help the people of small means towards beauty in their surroundings. Too many of us still seem to think that beauty means expense. It does nothing of the kind. What it does mean is the possession of taste. Houses, even the poorest, must be papered and painted : then why choose a hideous brown when you might have a lovely green ? It costs no more. But, thank heaven, drab colours have passed away. In a recent magazine article some one tried to connect what he called the "rising tide of colour" with political events.

A COLOUR THEORY.—During peaceful, uneventful periods we tend to quiet subdued colours ; during times of upheaval and change we express our emotions through the brilliance of our surroundings—witness the Napoleonic era, when imperial purple, magenta (named after one of Napoleon's battles), glittering gold

From a Woman's Standpoint.

and ornate furniture were in vogue. During the Chartist riots dull Victorian colours suddenly changed to gaudy greens and reds and blues.

The Russians are perhaps the boldest exponents of riotous colour at present—which on the above theory is what one would expect. I saw a Russian theatrical entertainment not long ago and a Russian exhibition of art. In both I felt my head spinning in the midst of violent pinks, oranges, greens, blues and purples. It was very stimulating, very restless, very unrestrained, but curiously satisfying—for a short time. I did not wish to live with anything I saw, but I enjoyed the wonderful banquet of colour.

WHAT A CORRESPONDENT THINKS.—I have received a letter from a correspondent who writes as follows :—" Knowing rather intimately the position in the Civil Service I do not agree with what you say about the employment of women to the exclusion of men. A very large percentage of the women in the Civil Service have no real need to work at all. They simply work for the sake of enabling them to buy smart hats and costumes, and by doing so force hundreds of men to walk about the streets doing nothing—men who did the fighting. I sympathise very much at the same time with those officials who prefer women helpers in their offices. I also plead guilty to the same offence."

Say what you like, sex-antagonism does still exist. And, curiously enough, the medical profession, to their shame be it said, have shown themselves the worst culprits. Women have invaded their domain to some purpose. In the recent examinations at the Charing Cross Hospital women carried off twelve out of seventeen prizes.

SEX ANTAGONISM.—In the keen competition of to-day it is not pleasant for a man, who, reasonably enough, considers himself the chief breadwinner, to find himself up against a rival who may succeed in securing some plum he has set his heart on. He has had the field to himself for centuries. It is perfectly natural that he should cling to what he considers his rights. The marvel is, seeing how selfish and conservative at bottom we most of us are, that he should be as chivalrous, as generous, as he is.

Nevertheless, a fierce battle between the sexes has been raging at Cambridge out of which the men come uncommonly badly. The women graduates insist that they should have the same privileges as the men, privileges which have already been granted to them at Dublin and Oxford. Owing to some obstinacy on the part of the men, Cambridge with a stiff neck says, " No ; you shall not be accepted by us on an equal footing."

The question was put to the vote recently and the women were again beaten, largely owing to the presence of country clergy, doctors and lawyers, who flocked to Cambridge on the fateful day.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

And to make matters worse, the undergraduates broke through all bounds of decent behaviour and damaged the Memorial Gates of Newnham College during a disgraceful and stupid "rag."

While we are on these matters I want to recommend two books that are worth reading and thinking over. One is written by that fearless woman, Maude Royden, and is entitled "Sex and Common Sense," and the other by Harold Child called "Love and Unlove." Both indicate the trend of modern thought.

A MALE BABY-LOVER.—I was much pleased at receiving a letter the other day from an Australian bushman who frankly confesses that he loves children, and that is one reason why he reads "From a Woman's Standpoint"; but his friends seem to regard a young man of twenty-three as very odd for loving babies and little children. He writes: "Ever since I myself was very young, I have taken a considerable interest in very small children. Latterly, as I have grown older, I have been rather laughed at by my friends, men and women, because I say I love babies and children. In all articles about children the mother is mentioned and condemned for the negligent rearing of a child, but the father is never blamed. Surely he is sometimes responsible for unmanageable children? Therefore he also, and men in general, should know more about children."

I quite agree with my unknown friend. He is in excellent company. I can think of four men straight off who gave and are giving their lives for little children. One is the great Lord Shaftesbury, founder of the Ragged School Union; another is Dr. Barnardo, whose wonderful work is too well known to need comment; the third is Captain Coram, an old sea captain, who founded the famous Foundling Hospital in London, and who used to go about the streets picking up poor little waifs who had been left to die. And, still with us, there is Dr. Truby-King, who is a passionate lover of little ones.

In connection with some of our Infant Welfare Centres there are classes for husbands, and I believe they are well attended and much appreciated. Those who are really to be pitied are those foolish and stunted creatures who do not love children.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS. — My space, alas! is gone, and I have no room now to do more than wish you all a Happy Christmas. Happy, at least, may it be within yourselves, for without, looking out upon a weary world, our hearts are heavy this winter, with so many around us in misery, in want, and in distress.

A Wayfarer.

Cookery Books and Cookery.—II.

Cookery Books and Cookery.—

NOTHING brings home to us the increased cost of living since the War so much as a glance at a pre-war cookery book. I have just come across a cheerful recipe for a sweet dish which commences with "nine eggs and a pint of cream," and the average cost is given as two shillings !

Before we leave the subject of vegetable cookery here is one very useful hint with regard to the cooking of dried peas and beans. During the germination of seeds the anti-scorbutic principle is produced very rapidly. If peas or beans are soaked and kept damp and warm until they begin to sprout—about twenty-four hours is often sufficient for this—their food value is increased, and they are softer and more easily cooked. Another suggestion—cooks have a way of putting green vegetables into salt and water to kill any insects they may harbour. It does kill them, but unfortunately they remain in the leaves, and in the case of such things as Brussels sprouts it is impossible to search every leaf. Which of us has not at some time narrowly escaped eating a caterpillar in the cabbage ? I remember a very large one facing me at quite a smart luncheon-party, so large that, although I wanted to be polite, I didn't know how to hide the creature, he looked so very fat on the edge of the plate. Well, the thing to do is to soak your vegetables in warm water with no salt ; then the insects will crawl out and fall to the bottom of the bowl.

Here is a good recipe for Brussels sprouts with cheese. They are best cooked in a double boilerette ; failing this, steam them for about twenty minutes. It is a mistake to cook them too much ; they should retain their compact shape. When tender, drain the sprouts thoroughly. Melt an ounce of butter in a large saucepan ; when hot, put in the sprouts and toss them, without browning them, until mixed thoroughly with the butter. Season to taste with salt and pepper, dish up neatly, sprinkle with grated cheese, and serve very hot.

I have only just realised that this will appear in our December issue, so some Christmas recipes might be useful. Many people prepare their mincemeat and plum puddings long before that busy season, although we must remember that, if we omit the brandy which used to be considered indispensable, the puddings will not keep so long. Young children frequently do not care for the

regulation plum pudding, it is too highly spiced, and perhaps it is a good thing when they prefer simpler dishes.

Tinned apricots filled with whipped cream are a good alternative for little people, and have the advantage of being easily prepared. Old-fashioned home-made sweets are always appreciated, and if daintily arranged with coloured crêpe paper, they will add to the festive appearance of the table. If you want to be really popular with children, ask them to a sweet-making party ; the drawback is that only a limited number can be entertained in this way. "Turkish delight" is harmless to the youngest of us, and is very easy to make. Soak half an ounce of gelatine in half a breakfast-cupful of cold water for three-quarters of an hour. Add one pound of fine castor sugar and three-quarters of a breakfast-cup of warm water ; boil for fifteen minutes; add the juice of an orange and the juice of a lemon (about half a cupful). Wet a shallow pan or a soup plate with cold water; pour in the mixture to the depth of an inch. Half can be coloured pink with a little cochineal. When firmly set, dip the pan in warm water for a few seconds (not, of course, allowing the water to come over the edge), turn out, cut into small squares, and roll each square in icing sugar to which has been added a little cornflour.

The old-fashioned Everton toffee is as easy as possible to make, and toffee-making is a very cheerful occupation for children on a wet day. Take one pound of treacle or golden syrup, one pound of moist sugar, and a quarter-pound of butter. Have a good-sized saucepan ; put in the butter and melt it all over the bottom of the pan. Then add the treacle, and let every one take turns to stir it very carefully all the time ; it very easily burns. In about ten minutes pour a few drops into cold water and let every one taste it. If it is brittle, it is done ; if not, let it boil a little longer. Give each child a patty pan to butter carefully, or have a large shallow tin greased, pour in the toffee, and when nearly cold cut into squares with a greased knife.

Home-made chocolate creams are also an irresistible attraction for children, and quite inexpensive to make. Take three ounces of arrowroot, one pound white sugar, three-quarters of a pint of water, a little essence of vanilla, and some plain chocolate. Mix the arrowroot smoothly with a little water in a cup; then add the rest of the water and the sugar. Put it into an enamelled saucepan, and boil for about ten minutes, stirring all the while ; then put in a few drops of vanilla, take it off the fire, and stir until it begins to cool. Now is the time for the children to help. Give each child a little of the mixture, and let them roll it into small balls, or any shape they like. A child with a taste for modelling can make mice or fish. The eyes, made of tiny balls of the mixture, must be added to the finished product at the last moment. In the meanwhile have

Cookery Books and Cookery.—II.

the chocolate grated and melted, with a very little water, to a smooth paste. Roll each ball of the mixture in this, and put on a buttered slab to cool. But the children must wash their hands very carefully before they begin their modelling.

I have only space for one more Christmassy sweet which is a good alternative to mince pies—nougat creams. Blanch one pound sweet almonds—that is to say, shell them—put into hot water for a few minutes, and remove the skins. Cut them into slices lengthwise and dry them in a slow oven for a few minutes; do not let them brown. Put one pound of castor sugar into an enamelled saucepan; stir gently until melted. When it turns yellow, throw in the warm almonds, stirring thoroughly. Have some patty pans ready greased, put the nougat, a spoonful at a time, on a plate, and flatten it into a thin cup shape; some people use a lemon for shaping it. Line the patty pans with this, pressing it quickly against the sides, and just leave it to cool. Or you can cut thin strips and make little handles so that they look like baskets. When cool, fill each one with whipped cream. A crystallised cherry in the middle of each makes them look more Christmassy. I think these would be nice for a Christmas dinner in a hot climate, instead of mince pies.

ERNESTINE MILLS.

The Best Way

[Mrs. Ernestine Mills, who edits our Home-Makers' pages, is ready to answer questions or to give any advice for which our readers may ask her.]

The Best Way.

BILLY LOAF.—One cup flour, two cups wheatmeal, tablespoonful of golden syrup, teaspoonful of baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Mix with milk or water, and bake in a hot oven in a billy, or a tin with the lid on.

CHEESE PASTE.—Quarter-pound grated cheese, quarter-cup of cream, one egg well beaten, one teaspoon made mustard, and a piece of butter. Put all together in a basin, beat and mix well, and then simmer in a saucepan.—Miss E. E. Parker, c/o Mrs. Chas. Bull, Aorangi, near Fielding, New Zealand.

TO MAKE FROZEN MEAT AS GOOD AS FRESH.—Soak the joint in cold water for at least twelve hours before cooking.—Miss Marie Turner, Tempe Woodbridge, Suffolk.

"WALLABY PLOPS."—One pound of flour, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, half-teaspoonful bicarbonate of soda, a pinch of salt. Mix to a dough with buttermilk, or milk and water. Roll out half an inch thick, handling very lightly. Have a pan of boiling dripping and fry the scones therein. Waggle the pan a bit, and turn when one side is a golden brown. To be served hot and eaten at once.—"E. F. C.," 19, Southleigh Road, Clifton, Bristol.

THE STEWART PUDDING.—Soak two ounces of sago overnight in one cup of milk. Next day cook slowly until all milk is absorbed; then add one quarter-pound grated suet, two ounces sugar, one tablespoonful marmalade, three tablespoonsful preserved ginger, and four eggs well beaten. Put in a mould which holds three and a half pints, cover with buttered paper, and steam for three hours. The Best Way.

Sauce.—Wet one tablespoonful of corn starch in cold water and stir into one cup of boiling water. Boil ten minutes. Rub two tablespoonsful of butter and one cup of sugar to a cream; add one well-beaten egg, a little grated nutmeg; bring to the boil; then add one half-cup wine.—Mrs. M. L. Lewis, Warrapingo, Beaufort, Australia.

MOCK CRAB.—Take half a pint of picked shrimps, a tablespoonful of breadcrumbs, a small piece of butter, a little cream or milk, one teaspoonful of made mustard, and two tablespoonsful of grated cheese. Mix well, warm in a saucepan, and serve on hot toast spread with anchovy paste.

In reply to a Member's question as to removing banana stains, Mrs. Shorto writes from Eastbourne : "I have never known them to come out, but since the War we have that wonderful English product 'Milton,' which seems to take out all stains, especially ink, from schoolboys' hankies. In the tropics we take out ironmould stains by soaking a piece of muslin in pure lemon juice. This is then placed over the stain and ironed out. Repeat the process until the ironmould disappears entirely. Then soak the article in cold water to remove the lemon juice, and afterwards wash in the ordinary way."

PEPPERMINT CREAMS.—One pound icing sugar, the white of one egg, one teaspoonful of cold water, fifteen to twenty drops of oil of peppermint. Mix the sugar well with the white of egg into which you have stirred the oil of peppermint. Add the water by degrees, roll out evenly, and cut into circles with a small cutter. Lay out on a tray to dry, and pack away in a tin.

ALMOND NOUGAT.—One pound of sweet almonds, two ounces of honey, one ounce of powdered sugar, and the white of one egg. Blanch the almonds and cut into small pieces. Pour the honey into a tin cup (an old cocoa tin will do), set it in a pot of hot water and boil until you can roll the honey into a ball. Well beat the white of egg, add with the sugar to the honey, stir in the almonds. Pour into a dish (wetted with cold water to prevent the mixture sticking) when cold, cup up and dust with powdered sugar.

POLISHED TAPS.—If you are tired of polishing brass taps, try giving them two coats of aluminium paint, which can be bought in small tins quite cheaply. Let the first coat dry thoroughly before applying the second and the taps will need no more attention for many months, when they may need another coat if worn. Aluminium paint is a great labour saver ; it withstands heat and can be used for stove-pipes instead of blacking, one coat lasting many months. Old rusty tins can be made clean and bright in the same way, and brass stair-rods can be coated with it with good effect ; but most people prefer wrought-iron or even wooden stair-rods, which need no polishing.

LARDER AND PANTRY SHELVES are much easier to keep sweet and clean if they are enamelled with two coats of white enamel paint. This is very quickly done ; it should be left for some days until quite hard, and will save much scrubbing.

CORRECTION.—On page 74 of the November "Overseas" appeared the direction:—"put a quart of flageolets into a sauce and." This should read "into a saucepan."

THE OVERSEAS FORUM

Members are invited to correspond with one another

The Overseas Forum.

A LETTER FROM THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH.—I am sure that "Overseas" never gets a warmer welcome in any quarter of the globe than it gets in the Australian Bush, where mail days are the great "looked for and longed for" events.

I have been out here one and a quarter years, nine months of which I spent up in the nor'-west of West Australia, 1,000 miles up from Perth, on one of the largest sheep stations, where our nearest neighbours were forty-five miles away. I handed my copy of "Overseas" round the station each month, and it was a much-thumbed volume and had gained many a recruit before being returned to me. From there I was up country in South Australia, and now I am 500 miles north of Sydney on a big cattle station, which is also most interesting. I have found the kindness and hospitality of the bush folk unstinted. A month ago I saw the first rain since I left England; it is, indeed, a wonderful climate.

As I finish my monthly copy of "Overseas" I pass it to friends on different far-back stations, asking them to read and see if they would care to join, and the response has often been "Yes." I have a small pet kangaroo on my lap which I wish I could send to the Over-Seas Club as a mascot, but I fear it would never stand the change of climate.

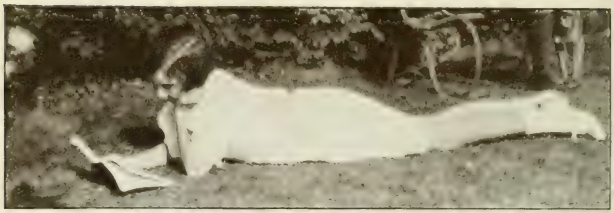
Would you be so kind as to put a line in the "Correspondence Column" to say I should be so much interested to hear from fellow Members (especially those in out-of-the-way and lonely places)? My permanent address is c/o Commonwealth Bank, Sydney. The sunset to-night is

A Happy Family. Photo sent by Mr. C. Rowe, P.O. Box 511, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Signaller E. E. Fuff, R.N. Taken by Signaller H. C. Keeble, during tactical exercises with the Atlantic Fleet off the South Coast of Spain.

Mr. and Mrs. Denys Bailey, Redcot, Chamberlain Road, Ipoli, F.M.S Photo sent by Mr. Denys Bailey.

Mr. J. Bracegirdle at Lake Magadi, Kenya Colony. In the group are British, Indians and Africans. Photo sent by Mr. J. L. Riley, Lake Magadi, Kenya Colony.



Joan Kershaw. Photo sent by Miss J. Greener, Red Hill House, Bassett, Southampton, England.

Keeping Cool. Miss Helen Birck, of Toronto, in the Peninsula Lake. Photo sent by Miss M. Balshaw, c/o Rev. G. R. Wreford, St. Paul's Rectory, Jarvis, Ontario, Canada

Mrs. E. W. J. Tuppen. Photo sent by Mr. E. W. J. Tuppen, c/o Messrs. Topham, Jones & Railton, Prai, Penang, Straits Settlements.

glorious, tropical in colouring, crimson, flame and orange in profusion in the western sky, flights of cockatoos and galahs circling round the homestead ; but all the same one cannot help sometimes wishing to be in England, and it is because "Overseas" is a book with so much in it one remembers that it is welcome.

It is only when one has travelled in the overseas parts of the Empire that one realises the great need for a bond of union and friendship such as the Over-Seas Club, and I wish it every success and prosperity.

If ever the Club should be in need of help in these parts, or if I can be of use to it, please count me as one proud to help it.—Miss Margaret Jacob, c/o Commonwealth Bank, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

FOR SCHOOLS.—While writing to you in this rather personal way might I mention an idea that has occurred to me with regard to the "Overseas" magazine. It seems to me that our magazine would be a splendid acquisition to the libraries of schools in England. I feel sure that boys and girls would be greatly interested in the splendid selection of photographs from all parts of the world which are being published in it, which in itself is an education, and much of the reading matter would also interest them, so much so that the magazine might be used as a kind of class book, and I am inclined to believe that if schoolmasters and principals of our English schools and colleges had an opportunity of seeing the magazine they would at once realise what a splendid work it is for educational purposes, and I think they ought to be approached and special facilities or terms offered.—James Chesney, Colon 72, Valencia, Spain.

VERY ISOLATED.—I enclose my Membership Big Push book, with the names of those I have been able to enrol. I am sorry there are no more, but we are very isolated.—Mrs. O. P. Waring Smith, Estancia Curruhuaca, B. Larronde, F.C.O., Argentine, South America

Graves near Shanghai. The country round is dotted about with hundreds of these. Photo sent by Mr. J. C. Carter, c/o MacTavish & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China.

OVERSEAS

The Overseas Forum

ONLY TWO REFUSALS.—I have sent quite a number of new Members this past year and try to keep up an average of one per month. Of course, when I was in Allanmyo this was impossible, but I managed to get one. I think there is every reason for hoping that another dozen Members can be secured in Bassein, and I will make every effort. All the years I have been in the O.S. Club I have only met with two direct refusals from those I have approached. One gave the excuse that as the firm he was with contributed towards the Over-Seas Club he did not require to be a Member.—W. M. Gerrard, c/o Messrs. Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bassein, Burma.

"PEACE, SUNSHINE AND GOOD LIVING."—Australia is a good place to be in now—a land of peace, sunshine and good living, which is a very vivid contrast to the England I left last November."—H. Duncan Hall, Emu Plains, Western Line, N.S.W., Australia.

"THE MANCHESTER OF POLAND."—Regarding Lodz, which, as you probably know, is the Manchester of Poland, there is not much to chronicle beyond a restless business activity. The cosmopolitan character of the population—Poles, Jews and Germans—adds to the variety without increasing the charm of the life here. Our colony here is not a large one but is increasing. Most of us are connected one way or another with the textile industry and are usually kept very busy. At present Lodz is feeling the effects of the world-wide slump, so that we are rather slack; but there is undoubtedly a big future for this place when things become normal, and especially when Russia is able to absorb manufactures and give something substantial in exchange.—W. D. McAfee, United Baltic Corporation, Ltd., Lodz, Poland.

A BOND OF UNION.—All the returned soldiers I have spoken to, and who were received by the Club, speak in the highest terms of the kindness and consideration paid to them. They really look upon the Club as a bond of union between the Old Country and the New.—Miss R. Newcombe Masquérier, c/o Miss Roseby, B.A., Redland, Military Road, Watersleigh, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

Fulani Women selling Butter and Milk. Photo sent in by Mr. W. E. Dalton Parkis P.O. Jos, Nigeria, West Africa.

PANAMA HATS UNPOPULAR.—Business is still very dull indeed. Although there are signs of a slight improvement, it is to be feared that things cannot get radically better whilst there is so little demand for Panama hats, practically the only article of any importance manufactured in these quarters for export.—Stanley V. Woodcock, Tumaco y Pasto, Republic of Colombia.

A LONELY MEMBER.—I am the only Briton (bar one) living in this locality.—W. A. Stace, Fort de Kock, West Coast of Sumatra, D.E. Indies.

NEAREST BRITISHER — 800 MILES!—My nearest neighbour is over 100 miles away, and the nearest Britisher over 800. I

think you will agree that your Member from the Amazon is hardly the loneliest Member. The last time I spoke English was in August, last year.

You will understand from this that my endeavours for the Club must, of necessity, be restricted, but I will do my utmost for any Britishers that may happen along.

I should be very much indebted to you if you would put my name in the Members' Exchange for correspondence with others who may be equally as lonely both at home and abroad. Mail day arrives every six weeks, and it must be very comforting to receive news from the "old land."—Gordon J. Barley, Bena Makima, Kasal, Congo Belge, Central Africa.

PROSPECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—What we want badly in this area are more settlers. At present, the holdings of most of the farmers are too large, and then there is a great deal of vacant ground that can be had from the Government on application. The Government's terms are very reasonable too. This district is highly mineralised, but as the minerals are usually not visible on the surface, most discoveries are accidental, and can be directly traced to people taking up farms and sinking wells on them for water. Amongst the minerals and precious stones so far discovered in this area are : Diamonds, galena, asbestos, hæmatite, salt, nitrates, potash. There is gold, too, but so far no payable quantities have been located.

For farming the area is considered very good, though there are a number of diseases to be encountered, as is usual in any comparatively new area. There is no use in any one trying to start farming unless he has a bit of capital, if he is going to purchase an improved farm (that is one that has already been occupied and has a homestead and water on it) he will require anything between £3,000 and £5,000. If, however, he would go in for one of the vacant lots, less would do as the Government give a certain amount of assistance, and £1,500 would probably see him through comfortably.—W. B. Collins, Goedgedacht, Postmasburg, C.P., South Africa.

"NO OTHER BRITISHERS."—My district is a large one, but there are practically no other Britishers in it, and it extends right up for sixty miles to the Portuguese border, with not a single European between us and the border. Of course, in the other direction we are fairly near Zomba, the headquarters of the Government, which is ten miles away, but as there are several Members of the Over-Seas Club there, it is up to them to work that part, where they are known and know every one.—Frank W. Bowman, The Domasi Mission, Zomba, Nyasaland, Africa.

NEAR LAKE RUDOLPH.—I generally have a copy of "Overseas" on my table to speak for itself, which ought to be enough, as its merits are so obvious. I have one of the few Uganda Members staying with me now,

Mother and Son at the Zoo, Rochester, N.Y.
Photo sent by Mr. B. L. Twinn, 16, Malvern Street, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

The Overseas Forum.

a Mr. Lamb, A.D.C., who is proceeding to Kavamoja, an outlying district near Lake Rudolph, to help in starting civil administration there. Another member, Capt. Bovell, of the police, left here yesterday for Toro, a district on the west boundary of the Protectorate.—C. S. Nason, c/o Chief Secretary, Jinja, Uganda.

"POOR GRUB."—Well, I will say adieu and get home to my joint of salt horse. We are having a hot dry spell here now and not the slightest breeze, it takes it all out of one, and together with poor grub, does not tend to make one feel over energetic, I assure you. Still, it's no use grumbling—won't make it any better. Thank God we have some good butter, and with bread and butter and some good coffee I can manage.—J. G. Goodwin, Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos Islands, British West Indies.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN BRITISH HONDURAS.—I have had letters from different parts of the world enquiring as to the sugar industry in British Honduras. I was very glad to be in a position to answer them.—H. D. McPhail, Superior, Arizona, U.S.A.

WEST AFRICA'S FASCINATION.—West Africa is a place well worth seeing, though for my own part I must confess that the finest views I have yet had of it have been from the stern of a homeward-bound boat every year and a half. Yet the place has its fascination. When you are away from it, it certainly calls as the East did in "Mandalay." A lot depends on one's health.

For myself, I am one of the favoured ones, and have kept well during the eight years or so I have been here. Got into an accident with a surf boat in February and broke a finger, but these little things come to any one.—Eric Molecey, Messrs, John Holt & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., Santa Isabel, Fernando Po, Spanish Guinea, West Africa.

OUR LOCAL LIBRARY.—It gives me great pleasure to read the "little book." After having read it lately I have passed it into our local library for the use of the members.—Charles Rippon, "Abaris," Mayfield Road, Whitley, Yorks.

VENEZUELA, ECUADOR, AND COLOMBIA.—Should I be able to serve you in Venezuela, or in Colombia and Ecuador, where I spend much of my time, I should be very pleased to place myself at your service.—Rev. William H. Rainey, 27, Kempshott Road, Streatham, S.W. 16.

IVORY COAST.—There are four Englishmen here in this district who say they would like to join, so perhaps you will send the necessary forms for us all at the same time.—Q. A. Gosling, c/o Messrs. Richard and William King, Ltd., Dabou, Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa.

"Isaac." A type of British Columbian Indian with his morning's catch of halibut. Photo sent by Miss W. M. C. Wood, 1327, Beach Drive, Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C.

There is no more practical way of helping the Empire than by persuading your friends to join the Over-Seas Club.

ONE advantage in being middle-aged is that you have, by then, lived long enough to test things for yourself and make up your mind about them ; you are not so dependent for guidance on the opinions and judgments of the old and self-confident, who have had experience, or the young and equally self-confident, who have not. A few years ago it was preached as sound critical gospel (and the humble and meek were intimidated into accepting it) that all art should be done solely for art's sake ; that all problem novels were essentially inartistic ; that, because of his friendly habit of stepping in between his readers and his story, to moralise on what had been happening, Thackeray was a poor artist ; that Dickens was a Victorian prig, evidently unacquainted with women, except of the comic kind, for all his heroines are dolls and most of them intolerably insipid.

But these and other literary dogmas have had their day and pretty well ceased to be, and, on the whole, we have come now to the sensible conclusion that there are a hundred different ways of telling a story, and the artist is justified in using whichever of them lends itself best to his particular genius. It has occurred to us that in making so many of his women insipid and colourless Dickens was an artist faithfully drawing the average women of his own time. The very judges who insisted that the novel must be true to life would condemn him because he was that ; and they poured scorn on the problem novel, though we all know, when we stop to think, that human life has always been largely made up of problems and that novels simply cannot be true to life if they ignore them.

Nothing could be truer to present-day life than the problem Mr. Hamilton Fyfe has elected to handle in " The Fruit of the Tree," and though his solution of it may startle the orthodox or the timid, he has handled it with such quiet frankness, so honestly and with such sympathy and reticence, that not even the narrowest, most old-maidenly of librarians could dream of placing a ban upon it.

The New Woman of a decade ago already seems old-fashioned. The modern world is perplexed by the rise of a newer class of women, the product of higher education, who resent the suggestion that marriage and the bearing of children are the whole vocation of their sex, who are jealous of their independence, ambitious of a career, compete with man in almost every branch of work from which they used to be rigidly excluded, and if they marry, deliberately remain childless, and go on earning their separate

My Month's Reading.

incomes, or at least live unfettered and evade the responsibilities of domesticity.

Muriel Oversedge was a girl of this advanced order. One of a very large family, she saw how her mother suppressed the gift that might have made her famous, surrendered herself entirely to the needs of her husband and increasing household and died, worn out with the bearing of many children, before she was forty ; and these things were not without influence on her. She was well educated, intelligent, bent on studying for the law and being a woman barrister ; and after her mother's death, and the tragic disappearance of her father, with her small share of the father's estate, she went to share a flat with her brother, Douglas, in London, leaving the younger children to be looked after by a masterful aunt of the old *régime*. Her mother had once said to her : "I think the High School mistresses have been preparing for the new day, and I wish there had been as many masters in boys' schools who had used the same kind of influence. I am afraid boys are mostly being brought up with their eyes on the past instead of on the future." There is a good deal of truth in this, and it explains why men in the twentieth century still cling doggedly to the ideals of the nineteenth.

Muriel gets employment on a women's journal to assist a barrister, Tanstead, who replies to correspondents on legal matters, and after she has worked from time to time, in his chambers, with him, he tentatively makes love to her. But he has her brother's out-of-date notions of woman and wedlock, and she rejects him, as she afterwards rejects the rather shiftless but pleasant Tony, and thus reflects upon it :—

"Here are two men 'in love' with me, one because he wants a home and thinks I could make one for him and be a piece of furniture he'd like to look at ; the other because he feels sorry for me. If I'd happened to be married, or if I'd been stupid over doing the answers to correspondents, or if I'd had a cast in my eye, Tanstead wouldn't have looked twice at me. Supposing I'd had enough money to live on comfortably, it would never have occurred to Tony that I was an object for sympathy. He'd have been quite satisfied with our friendship. Neither of them would have 'fallen in love' with me. . . .

"She told Anne about it, discussed it with her, analysing love as if she had it in a test-tube and had applied reagents to decompose it into its elements.

"'It is a feeling which seldom springs up in the usual young man unless it is started by some other feeling, and the usual young man doesn't let it take possession of him unless the circumstances are favourable. It is comfortably under his control. He knows that if it were to get out of control the consequences would be beyond his power to foresee ; they would almost certainly be unpleasant; they might be disgraceful.'

"'Then isn't it better to avoid them ?' Anne suggested.

"'Better, yes, if you want a quiet life,' admitted Muriel. 'But then, why drag in the "in love" business ?'

"'It's there all right, in nine cases out of ten. I'm sure most men

(Continued on page 91.)

The Month's Cartoons

CRUELTY TO PERFORMING ANIMALS.

The British Lion (very fed-up): "It's no good; I've done my best to please this De Valera, but I can't get through that last hoop."

London Opinion.

"THE HARP THAT ONCE . . ."

The Showman: "It's now or never, boys! Let's patch up the poor old harp and have some harmony at last!"

The Passing Show (London).

FED UP.

Times (Los Angeles).

HARMONY OR BUST.

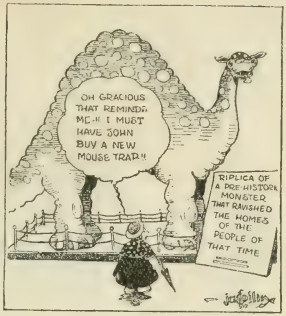
Morris, for the George Mathew Adams Service.

The Law of Self-Preservation.
John Bull: "We must help him up, or he'll pull us down."
The Star (London).

Every German Child that comes into the World must face a Debt of 40,000 Marks.
Lustige Blätter (Berlin).

Bobby: "Yes, sir, and that giraffe's neck was—— Why, it was as long as Daddy's neck, and ——"

His Mother: "Bobby, haven't I told you I don't know how many times, you mustn't exaggerate so?"


OH GRACIOUS THAT REMINDS ME—I MUST HAVE JOHN BUY A NEW MOUSE TRAP!!
REPLICA OF A PRE-HISTORIC MONSTER THAT RAVISHED THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE OF THAT TIME

That Reminds Me!
Inquirer (Philadelphia).

Old Lady: "Oh, dear! Why don't you separate them?"

Onlooker: "Lor' bless yer, mum, they've only just bin introduced! Give 'em a chanst to git acquainted!"

The Passing Show (London).

THAT RAPID AGE.

Methuselah (on sight-seeing tour): "Everything is changing. When I was young, nine hundred years ago, this place was uninhabited—and look at it now!"

Life (New York).

"Say! My mother told me to ask if I could have the pleasure of this dance."

Life (New York).

(Continued from page 86.)

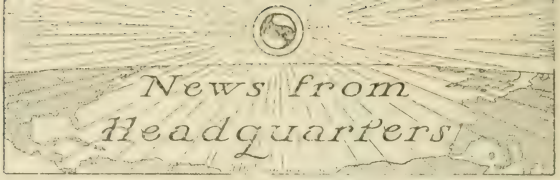
are in love when they marry. It may not last long, but it's genuine enough while it does last. . . ."

" 'It's all reduced to such a wretchedly small scale,' Muriel answered slowly. 'If what is called "love" depends on such things as a man being sorry for you or thinking you'd make a suitable ornament. . . . My idea is that love means being struck all of a heap and disregarding all the conveniences ; burning up all the obstacles ; feeling certain that there is only one mate for you. That ought to come first.' "

Nevertheless, having hinted to him that she detests the thought of having children, she presently consents to marry Tanstead, believing they may be happy enough, without marital relations, in a life of easy companionship. He is at first contented with this, hoping she will come to love him and grow tired of the experiment. But she does not ; and he is fond of children and as desirous of having them as she is to avoid having them. His disappointment begins to tell on him ; he is unhappy and irritable ; and by and by meets with a girl of the older type who is earning her living and comes to work for him, but has the conventional longing for home and children and a husband to take care of her. He takes her somewhat into his confidence ; she sympathises ; he is strongly drawn to her, and by degrees he breaks down her scruples and persuades her to let him set her up in a country cottage, where he goes to spend week-ends with her.

Muriel suspects nothing ; she is glad that Tanstead is more cheerful, and contented that he shall be free to go his own way and leave her free to go hers. For five years all is well ; then, while Tanstead's uncle, a bishop, is visiting them, she accidentally finds out the truth. She is not disposed to blame her husband, and sees no reason to upset the arrangement. It is the bishop who, as Margaret now has two children, insists that she must divorce her husband and let him marry the other woman. She has no patience with this ancient doctrine, and surprisingly enough, it is Margaret herself who refuses this solution of the difficulty, and proposes that affairs shall continue as they are, for reasons which show that without a High School education she has imbibed her share of the modern spirit. Whether such a solution could be permanent, Muriel being still well under thirty, is more than any one can say. It is all admirably written, with humour and a shrewd knowledge of character, handles a big problem very suggestively, and makes it the theme of a cleverly contrived, entirely interesting story.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.—General Literature : "Life of Robert, Marquis of Salisbury," by Lady Gwendolen Cecil. 2 vols. 21s. each. (Hodder & Stoughton.) "While I Remember," by Stephen McKenna. 21s. (Thornton Butterworth.) "The Craft of Fiction," by Percy Lubbock. 9s. (Cape.) "Keir Hardie," by W. Stewart. 15s. (Cassell.) Fiction : "The Fruit of the Tree," by Hamilton Fyfe. 7s. 6d. (Leonard Parsons.) "The Debt," by G. P. Robinson. 7s. 6d. (Duckworth.) "Torquil's Success," by Muriel Hine. 6s. (Lane.) "The Qualified Adventurer," by Selwyn Jepson. 8s. 6d. (Hutchinson.)



"Overseas" Editorial Rooms,
London.

News from Head-quarters.

PROSPECTS FOR 1922.—1921 has been such a difficult year that without undue optimism I think we can legitimately look forward to a more prosperous year in 1922. As regards the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, now that we are about to enter into occupation of our new headquarters at Vernon House we shall want the help of every Member as never before, and we are quite convinced that we shall not appeal to you in vain. We want our Members to signalise their approval of their new London home by doubling our membership next year.

OUR SPLENDID LIVERPOOL BRANCH.—I paid a flying visit to Liverpool early in November to visit our Branch at 2, Bold Street, which now numbers just on 400. I spent a delightful evening with our Members, and we had a very enthusiastic meeting. The Chair was taken by Mr. Edwin Thompson, to whom our heartiest thanks are due, and also to Miss Frances M. Mill, the popular Secretary, and to all the Members of the Committee for keeping the O.S. flag flying. The Liverpool Branch is determined to continue its progress, and is keeping as its immediate objective a membership of 500.

OUR GORTON MILLS BRANCH.—Our readers may recollect that early in the summer, thanks to the patriotic action of Mr. Llewellyn Williams, of Messrs. Robert Williams & Sons, Ltd., of Chatsworth Mills, Gorton, Manchester, twenty-five members of the firm's staff signed on in our membership ranks with the hope of stimulating interest in our cause. It is very gratifying to be able to state that interest in our movement continues to grow at the Mills, and no fewer than fifty-one members of Messrs. Robert Williams & Sons' staff have now signed on, and we have had much pleasure in recognising this centre as our "Chatsworth Mills, Gorton, Branch."

During my recent flying visit north, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. B. McMillan, the Hon. Secretary, and I believe we shall hear much of Gorton in the future. In the course of time our Gorton Branch may extend and rope in Members elsewhere in Manchester district. In the meantime, I am sure any of our readers who hail from Manchester will send a few lines of greeting to the Branch, care of Messrs. Robert Williams & Sons, Ltd., Chatsworth Mills, Gorton, Manchester.

News from Head-quarters.

If one large firm like Messrs. Williams can provide fifty Members, just think what possibilities of increased membership would be opened up if other big firms did likewise.

IMPROVING "OVERSEAS."—The increasing number of congratulatory messages we are receiving from our Members concerning the constant improvement of "Overseas" month by month is very gratifying. Growing circulation and increasing advertising revenue are the two chief factors which enable us to make each issue better than its predecessor. Through the loyal co-operation of our readers in all parts of the world advertisers now realise that the publicity pages of "Overseas" bring results.

Our old supporters have shown in a very practical way that they know and understand this, and our Advertising Manager is grateful to the many Members and Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in all parts of the world who have written to him of late about our advertisements, and offering to interest local firms in "Overseas" as a world-wide business medium.

Every Member can do us a very definite good turn by writing regularly to our advertisers and mentioning the magazine. The latter point is all important. In doing so Members have the satisfaction of knowing that they are helping personally to make "Overseas" the more self-supporting, and thereby contributing to the continued improvement of what we hope to make "the best magazine in the Empire," if not the "best in the world."

GEOFFREY SLATER—A YOUTHFUL O.S. ENTHUSIAST.—The kind of letter that sends us on our way rejoicing is the following, received from our good friend Mr. H. J. Elbourne, our H.C.S. at Rio Gallegos, Argentine, who writes as follows :—

> "I have the pleasure to remit you twelve new Members which have been enrolled by the son of my partner, Geoffrey Slater, ten years of age, who is very keen, and I have promised him that you will let him have the special badge of honour."

Thanks to Geoffrey's splendid help we have received twelve new Members. He has certainly thrown down the gauntlet to some of us older Members, and it is up to us to show him how much we appreciate his help by going one better. The letter I received from Geoffrey Slater was as follows :—

> "I am very interested in the 'Overseas' magazine, and I have got three of them already. I have received your letter and the booklet you sent me, and I am very interested in the Over-Seas Club. I am trying to do all I can for you, and I am trying to get the 'Honourable Badge.' You can send me as many forms as you can so that I can try and get some one to join. Mr. Elbourne is going to take a photograph of me on my bike with my little camera."

News from Head-quarters.

I am only so sorry that the photograph of him on his bicycle has not come along.

ANOTHER SPLENDID FRIEND.—Another letter which warmed the cockles of our hearts was that received from Mr. W. B. Collins, of Goedgedacht, Postmasburg, Cape Province, S. Africa, who wrote :—

> "I enclose my cheque for twenty-five pounds in fulfilment of my promise *re* enrolling my three youngsters as Life Members of our Club."

We told Mr. Collins how delighted we were to enrol his daughter and two sons, as we love to get hold of the young, and we hope that many Members will follow his example.

INFORMATION ABOUT SCHOOLS.—Members who are desirous of getting particulars of suitable schools for educating their children in England are invited to write to Mr. W. A. Bulkeley Evans, O.B.E., at this address, one of the Members of our Council who is closely in touch with educational matters, and is delighted to give advice on this subject. E. W.

OUR ROLL OF HONOUR.

[*Here is the O.S. Roll of Honour this month, containing the names of a number of those kind friends who have rendered conspicuous service to our cause. Is your town on the list ?*]

REGINA, SASK.—Our good friend Mr. L. C. H. Martin, of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, sends several more Members and writes as follows :—

> "I have been contemplating organising a branch of the Club in Regina, and would appreciate it if you could possibly put me in touch with a civilian Member in Regina in order that we may get together to secure a club room of some description."

We hope that the Regina Membership will forge ahead and give the lead to Western Canada, which sadly wants it from the O.S. standpoint.

APIA, SAMOA.—During the recent visit of the British warship *Chatham* the officers and men were entertained by our local Members at Market Hall.

TIENTSIN, CHINA.—Mr. T. W. Pollock, our H.C.S., sends a splendid account of the celebrations and sports held by our local Members on the King's birthday.

CRAIK, SASK.—Seven welcome Members from Mr. R. Callard, of the Union Bank of Canada.

KOBE, JAPAN.—The Kobe *Herald* gives a long account of the delightful entertainment given under the auspices of the local Branch of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League to the men of H.M.S. *Colombo* when visiting the port.

KILINDINI, KENYA COLONY, EAST AFRICA.—Six welcome new Members from our good friend Mr. G. F. W. Hartnell, District Loco. Superintendent, Uganda Railway.

PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL.—Fourteen renewal subscriptions from our H.C.S., Mr. K. C. Williamson, Caixa Postal 44, Porto Alegre. Despite the hard times in Brazil, our Members are not forgetting the O.S. cause.

MARANDELLAS, SOUTH RHODESIA.—Five new Members from Mr. J. A. Nicholson, who hopes to send a further batch before long.

EKETAHUNA, NEW ZEALAND.—A nice batch of renewals from our good friend Mr. W. M. Wilson.

OVERSEAS

News from Head-quarters.

CHILDERS, QUEENSLAND.—A further batch of Members from our indefatigable friend Mr. S. W. Vivian Williams, of the Queensland National Bank.

JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL.—Practically every mail brings us its quota of new Members, and we are especially grateful to Miss Jean Barclay for her kind help.

MACKAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND.—Six new Members are forwarded by Mr. A. F. W. Ackers, of the Racecourse Mill, to whom we are most grateful.

BASRA, MESOPOTAMIA.—Miss E. M. Lang, No. 9, Indian General Hospital, is a very faithful friend and has just forwarded us a splendid batch of new Members.

BEAUFORT, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.—Eight welcome new Members from our H.C.S., Dr. S. E. Humphreys, whom we were delighted to receive.

WILLOWMORE, CAPE PROVINCE.—Five new Members from Mr. E. H. Colborne, Vledermuispoort, P.O. Fullerton, towards our "Big Push" campaign.

LOWER HUTT, NEW ZEALAND.—A batch of renewals from our good friend Miss A. D. Douglas, Waterloo Road, Lower Hutt.

HARRISMITH, O.F.S.—A fine batch of Members from our splendid friend Mr. J. J. Mills, of the Medical Hall.

NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES.—Several new Members and renewals from Mr. A. H. Gibson, of the Customs House.

WEIHWEIFU, NORTH HONAN, CHINA, supplies us through Mr. Hugh McKenzie, our H.C.S., the splendid total of thirty-seven Members. This is one of our most enthusiastic centres in China.

BUENOS AIRES.—A nice batch of new Members forwarded by Mrs. C. K. Morris, 2458, Darragueira, Palermo, our indefatigable friend.

ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.—Six welcome new Members forwarded by Mr. Donald Fraser, The Pines, Emu Park.

PUNTA ARENAS, CHILE.—Another long list of names. Our Magellan Branch is going very strong.

INGLEWOOD, NEW ZEALAND.—A number of new Members and renewals from our good friend Mr. R. C. Esse.

GRENADA, BRITISH WEST INDIES.—A good batch of renewals through our good friend Mr. H. Astley Berkeley, of Mount Horne.

NUKUALOFA, TONGA, SOUTH PACIFIC.—Several new Members and renewals from Mr. J. Darrell Wall, our H.C.S.

ANTOFAGASTA, CHILE.—A batch of renewals from Mr. A. Madge, F.C.A.B., to whom we are very grateful.

NASSAU, BAHAMAS.—Several renewals from Captain H. Mather Hare, A.D.C., our H.C.S., who hopes to revitalise interest in our cause with the assistance of the Governor and Lady Cordeaux.

OCEAN ISLAND, WESTERN PACIFIC.—One of the most remote parts of the world sends a batch of new Members through our good friend Mr. S. C. Methven.

TAMPICO, TAMPS, MEXICO.—Twelve new Members received from Mr. W. C. Wood, Apartado 161. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Wood for his work for our cause.

OBITUARY.—"I have to report the death of Mr. C. L. Hanning in Tananarive on the 26th August. He was an active Member of our Club and a general favourite, and his sudden death will leave a big gap in our already reduced number."—T. W. Hanning, H.C.S., Ambositra, Madagascar, Africa.

[*Will Members overseas kindly see that the correct amount of postage is placed on communications sent to Headquarters, as the surcharge on letters insufficiently stamped has been very heavy lately.*]

Members can have one free insertion in our Members' Exchange pages each year.

Members' Exchange.

ACCOMMODATION.—PAYING GUESTS.—Married couple, visiting Southern France and Italy this winter, want to visit as paying guests the homes of cultivated people in France and Italy, later, in early summer, Central Europe and Great Britain. State terms, description, references. References furnished.—Edwin Hunt, c/o "Overseas," General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

Miss Hargan writes :—"I have been much gratified by the response to my small announcement in 'Overseas' *re* accommodation for paying guests, having had replies from several O.S. Members. The particulars are :—Lady having charming old-world residence (modernised) de ires paying guests. Five and a half acres grounds. Delig tful river frontage. Tennis, boating, fishing, golf in neighbourhood. Twelve miles from London. En pension £4 4s. Also unfurnished rooms. Terms on application. Accommodation for cars. Telephone : Sunbury-on-Thames 68. Re'erence from Mr. Wrench.—Miss Hargan, Orchard House.

HOSPITALITY.—T. R. Hardiman, Manor Farm, Nicola Valley, Canford, B.C., Canada.—"I am prepared to give information and advice with regard to British Columbia, and I am prepared to offer hospitality to any Member visiting this part of the world."

ADDRESSES CHANGED.—"Would you please publish a notice to the effect that I have changed my address to 'Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Short Creek Detachment ,Roche Percée, Sask., Canada'?"—F. C. H. Martin, Const.

BACK NUMBERS OF "OVERSEAS."—Miss E. J., c/o "Overseas." "De ember, 1920, to November, 1921. Any Member can have the lot by paying 10s. or at 1s. each."

Dr. J. M. Warren, Marton, New Zealand.—"Through the medium of the Members' Exchange column I am glad to say I have now got all the back numbers of the magazine I wanted, and would ask you to please thank all those who so kindly sent me copies, in case I may have forgotten to do so by letter."

A Member has very kindly given us Nos. 6 to 59 of "Overseas" to be sold for the benefit of the War Memorial. 1s. 6d. per copy.

BOOKS REQUIRED.—W. H. Kerrison, Ballapaba P.O., *via* Braidwood, N.S.W., Australia.—"If any Member of our Club could procure a copy of a book, 'The Headless Horseman,' a strange tale of Texas by Captain Mayne Reid, or if any one has a copy and desires to sell same, would they kindly communicate with me stating price. I would very much like to get a copy of this book, which is a great favourite of mine."

CORRESPONDENCE REQUIRED.—Miss M. L. Keyser, Wagin, Western Australia.—"I would like to correspond with some one, either male or female, in Canada, preferably a little older than myself. I am nineteen."

E. A. L. Gaskin, Inspector of Schools, Ibadan, S. Nigeria, B.W.A.—"I should like to correspond with Members in the French colony of Tunis, both in Tunis town itself and the towns in the vicinity. I should also be willing to exchange stamps and postcards."

Members' Exchange.

Miss K. Leggatt, 1443, Third Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.—"I would very much like to correspond with some lonely Canadians. Having travelled in Canada, I can realise the isolated lives that some Canadian Members must lead."

Miss M. Lilly, 742, Colombo Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.—"I would like to have correspondence from different parts of the world."

G. Herbert Rutter, Roxbury House, Poole Road, Bournemouth.—"I should like to have letters from Members in any part of the world, the more remote the more welcome, also to exchange postage stamps, photographs, coins, butterflies or flower seeds with any Members who may like to do so. I am very keen on natural history, photography and microscopy, and will promise to reply as quickly as my professional work will allow of to any Members who favour me with their correspondence."

Private S. G. Shattock, Ordnance, Hinaidi, Mesopotamia.—"I should like to get into communication with Members in all parts of the world with a view to exchanging local views, etc."

Mrs. D. H., c/o The Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, would like to receive correspondence from Members in all parts of the world.

Miss B. F., c/o "Overseas," General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, would like to hear from Members from all over the world.

EXCHANGE OF POSTCARDS, SNAPS, ETC.—Charles Ballard, 13, Brocking Street, Rangoon, Burma.—"If any Member is anxious to have various views of Burma, I shall be delighted to send them in exchange for any picturesque views of any British colony."

Miss Marie Turner, Tempe, Woodbridge, Suffolk, will be grateful to Members who will assist her to buy photos of the following places with a view to their being published in the book of travels she is engaged in writing :—Madeira, Cape Verde, Ascension, Teneriffe and Las Palmas, Cape Town, Cape Point, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, St. John's River, Durban, Delagoa Bay, Beira, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Kilindini, Tanga, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Malta, Naples, Stromboli, Gibraltar, Simla, Bombay, Agra, Jeypore, all seaside places in the neighbourhood of Cape Town. Contributions gratefully received. Half-plate size desirable. Quite willing to buy

EXCHANGE OF STAMPS.—R. D. Dugdale, Darwin, N.T., Australia.—"I desire to exchange stamps of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and Papua for stamps of any other country, in sets if possible. The very common kinds not wanted. Only perfect copies accepted."

D. D. Black, 528, W. 111th Street, New York, U.S.A., is desirous of exchanging unused Mint condition British Colonials. Basis Stanley Gibbons. He has a few good foreign and used Colonials which he will exchange, but he only collects Mint British Colonials.

H. Ward, Cable Office, San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, Central America.—"The notice which you so kindly inserted in the Members' Exchange has brought a large batch of very interesting letters from England, Africa, Canada, New Zealand, Spain, and South America. If any Members wish to exchange, I can exchange stamps from Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and some South American stamps, as we have men in this office from most of the republics."

If Members or correspondents in any part of the world will send stamps of their own or surrounding countries (any values, any number) to Mr. Cyril E. W. Holland, 58, Hampton Road, Redland, Bristol, England, he will send in return equal number of equivalent value of well-mixed British, colonial and foreign stamps in exchange.

L. Snook, Motor Bus Stables, Smithfield, N.S.W., Australia.—"I should like to exchange used Australian, New Zealand, Tasmanian,

OVERSEAS

Members' Exchange.

French Oceanic Settlements, and other stamps of Oceania, for stamps of Asia, excluding Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Straits Settlements."

S. Garside, Grand Lahou, French Ivory Coast West Africa, wishes to exchange stamps with Members in any parts of the world. Specially desires exchange French colonies, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Seychelles, West Indies, and War stamps. Please register any letters.

F. H. Orwin, P.O. Box 10, Bergville, Natal, South Africa.—"I am willing to exchange South African stamps for those of other countries."

INFORMATION REQUIRED.—G. S. N. Gustling, Santa Rita Nitrate Co., Ltd., Oficina Santa Rita, Dolores-Iquique, Chile, South America. —"I am anxious to have information about the Canary Islands, with, if possible, a booklet (descriptive) as issued by the steamship companies. I am inquiring on behalf of a friend who speaks Spanish fluently and is an expert motor car and cycle and marine engineer, and would like to know the prospects of a garage in Las Palmas, Grand Canary or Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, and amount of capital which would be required in order to ensure a good start"

D. A. Barr, c/o All America Cables, Inc., Casilla 229, Barranco, Peru, South America.—"Two Britishers of moderate means, and joint capital of £600, would welcome letters from Rhodesian Members as to prospects in different branches of farming carried on there, experience necessary, and full particulars *re* free land, grants, native labour, climatic conditions, etc., with a view to emigrating there shortly."

LONELINESS.—Mrs. E. Svensen, Kokomuruki, Ovi Harbour, Guadaleana', British Solomon Islands—"For months my husband is obliged to be away, and I am here alone and consider myself one of the loneliest Members of the Club. We live on an island of twenty-five acres, far out in mid-Pacific, trading with the natives and planting coconut trees. I should be pleased to give any information regarding the Solomon Islands. We get our mail every three months and occasionally six months before we get any news of the outside world. I would be glad to correspond with Members all over the world."

S. H. Overton, 27, Chestnut Walk, Worcester, England.—"My wife and I are new to this town and wonder if there are any other Members here. According to the last list, there is only one."

SEEDS: BULBS REQUIRED.—T. W. Giap, Talaingtein Quarter, Tavoy, Lower Burma.—"I shall be glad if some one can inform me from where I can get some good seeds of 'Yerba Mate,' say about a couple of ounces only, for my own experimental planting, with full particulars and information for growing it, and I am quite willing to pay for the seeds."

DUTCH BULBS.—Small parcels of good large-sized bulbs (hyacinths, tulips, etc.) offered to Members at reasonable prices plus postage. No rubbish sent.—G. W., Dykstraat 60b, Rotterdam.

"Will the two gentlemen, one in Johannesburg, the other in Tasmania, who wrote to Mrs. E. Gelling Tyner for yucca seeds, kindly send their addresses again, as in moving to her new address, 1452, Sixth Street, San Diego, California, their addresses have been lost, to her sorrow. The seeds are now in hand."

YAK FOR SALE.—J. H. Abbott, O.B.E., V.D., of Abbott Mount, Kumaon Hills, U.P., Himalayas, India, can supply a herd of eight yak, delivered in Bombay on board with sufficient fodder for the voyage. Price, £800. The herd will be composed of three bulls and five cows. A grand opportunity for gentlemen who have large estates in North Canada or in the north of Scotland. They require a cold climate.

The object of the Overseas Trade Bureau is to develop British Empire Trade. The free service of this Department is at the disposal of Members, and genuine trade enquiries are welcomed. A number of the enquiries dealt with during the past month are printed below. Members wishing to avail themselves of the service of the Bureau should send their enquiries to The Overseas Trade Bureau, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

Overseas Trade Bureau.

ORE OF CERITE.—"I am posting you separately a small sample of an ore of cerite (cerium) from one of my claims here. Could you put me in communication with a reliable person or firm interested in this mineral with a view to business?"—Enquiry 2097, Madagascar.

TOOLS.—"I should be obliged if you would kindly advise my father, of Deal, of the names and addresses of any firms who would supply about £50 worth of tools, nails, axes, etc., for export to me for personal use (not sale) in this country at wholesale price. As I shall need the tools, etc., to open an estate in the spring, I should be glad if you would advise him at your earliest convenience."—Enquiry 2098, Africa.

LEAD ORE.—"I should like to get into touch with societies or firms who may interest themselves in a lead mine (North Africa)."—Enquiry 2099, North Africa.

AGENCIES REQUIRED.—"Two Englishmen having an established business in the north of France are prepared to entertain good agency propositions. Good connections. References given."—Enquiry 2100, Dunkerque.

WEIGHBRIDGE.—"I wonder if amongst your readers one could give me, on behalf of my brother, a simple plan for the erection oneself of a weighbridge, home-made, to weigh up to 5 or 6 tons, including cart or lorry."—Enquiry 2101, Newark, N.B.

FIBRE.—"I am sending under separate cover a sample of 'Roselle Fibre.' As this is quite a new thing, I am taking advantage of your Bureau to see if you could get me in touch with manufacturers who would be interested in this article. If large samples were required, we would willingly have these shipped home."—Enquiry 2101, F.M.S.

POTTERY.—"I wish to represent an English pottery. Among my clients I have a large number of storekeepers who ask me to buy their English goods (plates, cups, toilet sets, etc.). I would like to receive catalogues, etc., from a firm dealing in pottery for strong wear."—Enquiry 2102, Chile.

AGENCIES REQUIRED.—"I go back to Java in the New Year, and wish to obtain agencies for superior British goods of all sorts. I should not be averse to taking up an agency for one firm or article only if suitable terms could be arranged."—Enquiry 2103, Holland.

NEWFOUNDLAND PRODUCE.—"I should be much obliged if you could put me in touch with firms in the United Kingdom interested in the importation and sale of Newfoundland produce in the following:—Dry codfish, frozen codfish, salmon and turbot, canned salmon and lobsters and cod oil, cod-liver and whale oil. I must express great thanks for the use that the Bureau has been to me, and through me many others in

The Post-War

ROLLS-ROYCE

MAKES FASTEST TIME

at the "Côte du Phare" Hill Climb at Biarritz.

1st. ROLLS-ROYCE 24⅘ secs.

2nd. Vauxhall 38/90 - - 27 secs.

3rd. Hispano-Suiza 6 cyl. - 27⅘ secs.

4th. Hispano-Suiza 6 cyl. - 28 secs.

5th. Voisin - - - - 34 secs.

The Côte du Phare—500 metres in length—includes 3 sharp turnings. The Rolls-Royce, starting from rest, was travelling at the finish at the rate of

63¾ MILES AN HOUR

ROLLS-ROYCE, LTD., 15, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

Telegrams:
Rolhead, Reg., London.

Code:
A.B.C. (5th Edition).

Overseas Trade Bureau.

this country. It fills a great service to the Empire. If at any time I can do anything to be of help to you, 'don't speak in a whisper.''—Enquiry 2104, Newfoundland.

LIVE STOCK INTO BRAZIL.—"A friend and myself are in the live stock business on this island, but we are now anxious to leave, and I would be glad if you could obtain for us any information regarding the importation of live stock into Brazil. Would it pay us to bring from England thoroughbred racehorses to sell at Rio de Janeiro, and would we meet with much competition from the Argentine? How often do they hold race meetings? I believe Brazil is going ahead in live stock matters, and I assure you that all information you can give us regarding that country, etc., would be greatly appreciated."—Enquiry 2105, Africa.

BOTTLES, TINS, ETC.—"I desire to get into touch with home firms interested in empty scent bottles of all descriptions, tin or lead tubes, round empty tin boxes."—Enquiry 2107, Burma.

PORT WINE.—"I can supply best quality port in dozen lots at 36s. to 48s. per dozen, well packed f.o.b. Original and pure wines guaranteed."—Enquiry 2106, Portugal.

FRUIT GROWING.—A. Shields, Plantation Alliance, Suriname, Dutch Guiana.—"Perhaps some Member residing in the fruit-growing districts in the south of England would be so kind as to give me some information on the prospects of fruit-growing as a business, and if there are openings for investment. I have been a long time in the tropics and wish to settle down in a fairly mild climate and educate my three girls, and at the same time have something to do in a business where I can get good interest on my savings."

MACHINE TOOLS.—"We wish enquiries from merchants abroad who can handle our machine tools, consisting of power bench emery grinders, polishing lathes, bench hack-saw machines and angle and surface plates. Our prices will meet all competition. We also manufacture a labour-saving bench machine for automatically duplicating keys for all kinds of cylinder locks of the Yale type which could profitably be installed by most ironmongers, while for locksmiths it is almost indispensable. Catalogues will be sent on request."—Enquiry 2054, E. 7.

FILM.—"Would you give me the names and addresses of one or two manufacturers of film?"—Enquiry 2061, Scotland.

OILS—"I desire to get into touch with home firms interested in Sesamun seeds, groundnut and groundnut oil, wood oil, cotton seed oil, bean oil, beans and peas of all kinds, animal and vegetable tallow."—Enquiry 2062, China.

SWEETMEAT MAKING AT HOME.—Lessons given in ladies' private sitting-rooms or kitchens by first-class diplomée. Many varieties of high-class delicious "goodies" and dessert sweets taught by simple inexpensive methods. No stove required. Terms on application. Address by letter only, enclosing stamped envelope.—M. E. R., London, W.C. 1.

AGENCIES FOR BELGIUM.—"I desire to get into touch with home firms who may require an agent or representative for Belgium. As I am an ex-Service man, permanently resident in Antwerp, I could manage a branch office or act as corresponding agent. Am fixing up my own offices here. Enquiries of all descriptions undertaken."—Enquiry 2108, Antwerp.

The arrangements made for selling stamps by Mr. A. H. W. Brazier, The Tea Gardens, Galleywood, Chelmsford, for the benefit of the War Memorial Fund, have been discontinued. The Central Council much appreciate Mr. Brazier's past help.

The closing date of the competition for a prize of £5 for the best photograph of an Indian town has been extended to February 1st, 1922.

CHILDREN MUST HAVE PURE SOAP

Pears TRANSPARENT SOAP IS PRE EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN BECAUSE IT IS PURIFIED AFTER MANUFACTURE BY A SPECIAL PROCESS AND EVERY INDIVIDUAL TABLET

IS EXAMINED BEFORE LEAVING THE FACTORY

OVERSEAS

Overseas Employment Bureau

[The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League merely acts as a medium of introduction, and cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of any of the announcements published.—Editor.]

Overseas Employment Bureau.

OUNG LADY, 23, desires engagement as shorthand typist. Over six years' experience Capable of working on own initiative.—*E.B. 1067.*

DISPENSER, fifteen to sixteen years' experience, Columbia (New York) graduate, Member of Club, seeks position. Speaks Spanish, Portuguese, German, Polish, Yiddish, Russian, Jewish, English.—*E.B. 1068.*

CERTIFICATED NURSE.—London Member recommends Sister Ewens, A.R.R.C., Certificated Nurse, 49, George Street, Richmond, Surrey. Telephone : Richmond 269. Sister Ewens has surgical and medical training, and is willing to travel or accept appointment at home or abroad.

ADVERTISING MAN OFFERS SERVICES.—Ex-captain (five and a half years' service) would like to get into touch with an employer requiring assistance in advertising department in London, or with a man just opening up new department. Kind of business immaterial. Experienced in writing up, ordering out, etc., taking control. Moderate salary. Only a chance asked. Conscientious and hard worker.—*E.B. 1070.*

FARMING PARTNERSHIP.—Young Englishman, single, farming in Portuguese East Africa, offers partnership. Farm 2,500 acres in extent, four miles from railway, excellent roads. Wonderfully fertile soil. Maize, monkey nuts, oranges, tangerines, pineapples, bananas, etc., do remarkably well. Delightfully warm, healthy climate. A sound investment if plenty of capital available (about £2,500).—*E B. 1071.*

PROSPECTS IN AUSTRALASIA AND U.S.A.—"I should be grateful to Members in Australia, U.S.A. or New Zealand for any information they could give me regarding prospects in those countries with a view to settlement on termination of present engagement. Not afraid of work and do not mind quiet life. Railroad or any capacity would not mind. Little capital if necessary."—*E B. 1072.*

FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.—Member, 24, now in Army in Egypt, wishes to become farm hand in Australasia. No experience, but willing to work for board and lodging only for a period if necessary. Discharge, May, 1922.—Private P. V. Harris, 69, Richmond Road, Bayswater, London, W. 2.

LADY MEMBER desires to obtain some home work, sewing, knitting, crocheting or daily light nursing, in the south-west district of London. Speaks Spanish and French.—*E.B. 1074.*

SCOTCHMAN, 24, keen to obtain an appointment as cashier or bookkeeper, in South Africa or New Zealand. Knowledge of timekeeping, correspondence and costing.—*E.B. 1075.*

ADMINISTRATOR OR ENGINEER.—Gentleman in Chile is open to accept a responsible position as administrator or engineer in South America. Is used to dealing with Chilians, and is at present employed, having over ten years' experience in the country. Age 35. Married.—*E.B. 1076.*

A Member in Victoria, British Columbia, writes that the Post Office has issued notices advising correspondents to address "British Columbia" in full, or at least "B. Columbia." Thousands of letters with only "B.C." have been sent in error to Victoria, British Cameroons.

NOTES ABOUT OUR ADVERTISERS

By the Advertising Manager

Notes about our Advertisers.

BOOTS FOR THE ANTARCTIC.—We understand from Messrs. W. Barratt & Co., Ltd., the well-known Boot Manufacturers, of 90, Footshape Works, Northampton, that their specialised "double soled" boots were ordered by Sir Ernest Shackleton for every member of the Shackleton-Rowett Expedition. Messrs. Barratts' "double sole" boots are forwarded to any part of the world on the firm's "boots by post" method. In order to ensure satisfaction, purchasers are advised that if the goods are not satisfactory in point of fitting when received they will be taken back and the purchase price refunded. Residents overseas will receive prompt attention to their enquiries on addressing the firm direct at 90, Footshape Works, Northampton.

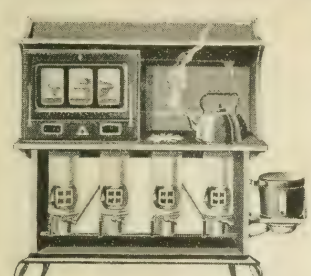
SOLVING SHAVING PROBLEMS.—The latest announcement of the Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd., 184–188, Gt. Portland Street, W. 1., appears on page 3 of this issue of "Overseas." Members who are troubled with shaving problems, and who seek a reliable Razor, should ask the Gillette Company for particulars if they are unable to secure a Razor of this mark locally. The Gillette Safety Razor has the advantage of being lasting, and it never gets out of order.

PACKING, FORWARDING AND SHIPPING.—Members will have noticed the announcements of Messrs. Gerhard and Hey, Ltd., which have appeared in previous issues of "Overseas." Messrs. Gerhard and Hey, Ltd., specialise in the Packing and Shipping of Motor Cars, Furniture, and personal goods for forwarding to destinations in all parts of the world. The firm will be very pleased to receive from Members of the Over-Seas Club enquiries with regard to packing and shipping matters. Letters should be addressed to the Head Office at Gt. St. Thomas Apostle (off Cannon Street), E.C. 4. Messrs. Gerhard and Hey have branches at Manchester, Liverpool, Hull and Southampton, and are specially organised to deal with enquiries from overseas.

OVERSEAS BANKING SECTION.—The attention of our readers is directed to the announcements of the various first-class banks which appear month by month in the front portion of "Overseas." These great banking institutions, whose operations are world wide, will be pleased to answer any question regarding banking facilities from Members upon application at the head offices of the banks concerned.

HIGH-GRADE CLOTHS.—Messrs. Groves and Lindley, of 102, The Lion, Huddersfield, England (whose "Tailoring for Overseas Men" announcement is familiar to our readers), invite enquiries for their box of 100 patterns, which are sent post free to any part of the world. These patterns represent the best high-grade cloths, including Scotch Tweeds, Serges, Worsteds, West of England Tweeds, Garbicords, and include a style book, self-measuring form, tape measure, and full instructions how to measure. Their cloths are also sold by the yard, and are largely bought by overseas customers to be made up by their local tailor, thereby ensuring a big saving and extra cloth quality for the purchaser.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.—The quarterly Statement of Relief to September 30th, 1921, of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society contains many interesting notes on the Society's work. The Statement reveals that the total number of Shipwrecked and Distressed Men, Widows, Orphans, etc., received through the Society's Central Office in London, and the local Honorary Representatives and Agents in the United Kingdom, during the past quarter, ending September 30th, 1921, was 1,495 (655 seamen, 519 widows, 294 orphans, and 26 aged parents). The amount distributed in relief during the quarter was £4,799. The Secretary is Mr. G. E. Maude, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W. 1.



Made in Two, Three and Four-burner sizes.

IN ARCTIC ZONE OR TORRID CLIME

The New Perfection Oil Cooking Stove does its work equally well in any climate. The Oil burns in the scientifically planned chimneys without smoke or fumes, giving clean, pure heat that is easily adjusted to the degree necessary for any kind of cooking.

NEW-PERFECTION
Oil Cooking Stoves

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD

Overseas readers can obtain these cooking and heating comforts anywhere.

PERFECTION
Oil Heaters

Always ready, these perfectly constructed Heaters instantly radiate abundant, glowing warmth when and where you want it.

SOME AGENTS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

INDIA. Standard Oil Co., of New York, Calcutta and Bombay.
EGYPT. Vacuum Oil Co., Cairo.
SINGAPORE. Standard Oil Co., of New York, Singapore.
MALTA. St. Paul Petroleum Tanks, Ltd., Malta.
GIBRALTAR. Gibraltar Petroleum Co., Gibraltar.
SOUTH AFRICA. Vacuum Oil Co., of South Africa, Cape Town, etc.
HONGKONG. Standard Oil Co., of New York, Hongkong.
AUSTRALIA. Vacuum Oil Co., Pty. Ltd., Adelaide, etc.
NEW ZEALAND. Vacuum Oil Co., Pty. Ltd., Auckland, etc.

AND

SOLD IN THE U.K. UNDER THE NAME OF "VALOR-PERFECTION" BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD., 36, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, LONDON, S.W. 1

MADE BY

The Cleveland Metal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

D. 929

The larger our advertisement revenue, the more we can spend on improving "OVERSEAS."

SPECIAL LINES.

Look at following:

The London Pocket Microscope - - 2/3
(Of great use to Stamp Collectors).

Needle Compass - - 1/9

Card Float Compass - 2/-

Planispheres - - 2/- & 3/-

Watchmaker's Glasses - - 2/- & 3/-

Microscopic Mounting Glasses, per doz. - 6d.

Prisms - - - - 2/6

Postage on any of the above: Home, 3d., Foreign, 9d.

School Microscope, 1 power - - - 18/6

Carriage: Home, 1/6. Abroad, 4/6. Postal Order must accompany order.

Write to us whenever you want
Gymnasium Outfits, Club Outfits, Medals and Badges, Lanterns and Lantern Slides,
or any other items of interest to boys.

J. W. BUTCHER,
DEPT. O.,
2 & 3, Ludgate Circus Buildings, London, E.C. 4.

Something New

TOTO

The craze of Britain and the Continent. The most perfect Race Game ever invented. No dice or cards. Shows Winners, Places and Prices. Endless amusement. Any number of players. Carried in vest pocket.

Post free anywhere 1/3 each.

W. ARMFIELD,
Heacham, Norfolk, England.
Wholesale Agents Wanted.

FOR EVERYTHING MUSICAL:

Music, Player-Pianos, Pianos, Organs, Gramophones and Records, String and Wind Instruments. Your definite enquiry invited. Catalogues free. Quotations, including delivery to your seaport (and safe packing for export) our specialty. Established 1883. Bankers:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

ROCKLEY'S MUSICAL SERVICE, LTD. **84/86, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, England, and Nine London Branches.**

Pleasant Odour. **DALES' GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN** Allows Polishing.

MAKES BOOTS AND HARNESS waterproof as a duck's back, soft as velvet and 3 times as durable. Over 40 years reputation.
22 *EXHIBITION HIGHEST AWARDS FOR SUPERIORITY.*
Sold in Black and Brown Colours, in Tins Manufactory, Dunstable, England.

BOOKS BY RETURN MAIL.

New or Second-hand,
on Every Subject.

From . . .
W. J. BRYCE,
The Empire Art & Book Room,
24A, Regent Street, London, S.W. 1, England.

Publisher of "Sketches Made at Anzac." By H Moore Jones, A.N.Z.A.C.

When making purchases, please give "OVERSEAS'" Advertisers an opportunity to quote prices.

An Xmas Message to Overseas "Wheelmen"

BE OF GOOD CHEER

To our Overseas friends, a hearty greeting, as well befits the Sons of the Mother Country who are carrying the spirit of British Wheelmen far into the remotest corners of the earth.

"And one friend is common to them all—'Clincher,' as a Motor, Motor Cycle or Cycle Tyre."

NORTH BRITISH

"CLINCHER"

Regd TRADE MARK

TYRES

The North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, London and Branches.

WE SPECIALISE
in the production of
□ BOOKS, □
MAGAZINES,
CATALOGUES,
&c.

THREE OR FOUR
COLOUR WORK.
BOOKBINDING
IN ALL STYLES.

INTELLIGENCE
SHOWN IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING IN ALL LANGUAGES

WE are known to most of the Members of the Over-Seas Club as the PRINTERS of 'OVERSEAS.'

As we should like to become more closely associated with Members who are requiring good printing at a reasonable price, we purpose telling those who are interested something more of our service. Briefly, we are well equipped with

A Fine Selection of Type Faces,
Up-to-date Machinery & Plant,
First-class Craftsmen,
Reliable Translating Department, &
Expert Supervision throughout.

Examples of our work are to be found in all quarters of the Globe, a noteworthy example being the important Series of Export Catalogues known as the "British Standard Exporter." ¶ Clients at home or abroad requiring attractive printing *(something that will serve as a good salesman)* for the use of English or Foreign peoples, cannot do better than place their orders with

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Ltd.

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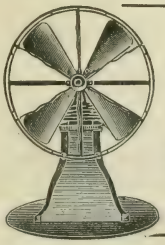
Gaily decorative designs in rich warm colourings—quaint old-world Art shapes that appeal irresistibly. My Cottage Pottery provides a decorative scheme in itself—its cheering effect on the table must be seen to be fully appreciated. Real hand-painted reproductions of old English ware—Tea, Dinner, Breakfast, and Early Morning Sets—Dutch, Bruges, Brittany, and Farnham Pottery in all the most uncommon designs and patterns for Table, Toilet, and ornamental use at economical prices. Send for Free Art Booklet. My Cottage Pottery is fascinating—it is true reproduction of the hand-potter's work of long ago.

A specially trained staff will deal with your orders by post and your full satisfaction is assured. The Art Booklet will be gladly sent upon request.

NORMAN W. FRANKS, Dept. G, 12, CHEPSTOW PLACE, BAYSWATER, LONDON, W. 2.



THE "KY-KO" FAN

WITH SELF-CONTAINED CALORIC MOTOR.

NO { ELECTRICITY, STEAM, CLOCKWORK, GLASS } SIMPLE, SILENT, EFFICIENT, PORTABLE

DISPENSES ENTIRELY WITH THE NEED FOR A MOSQUITO NET.

Made in London from British Materials of the Best Quality and Finish. Strongly constructed so as to stand hard active service. The fan is 20ins. dia., and runs at a high speed for extended continuous hours without attention. Motive power either Kerosene or Gas Burner. Kerosene consumption one pint in nine hours.

Enquiries solicited through Indent Merchants.

THE MODEL ENGINEERING CO., LTD.,
8, ADDISON AVENUE, LONDON, W. 11.

Shopping Agents.

Law & Maidment,
"Fashfield House,"
28, Watling St.,
London,
E.C.4.

— *Purchases of every description effected.* —

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Clubs and Sports Requisites, Presents, Prizes, etc.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS DESPATCHED REGULARLY

Remittances, with full instructions, should accompany all orders, which will have careful and prompt attention.

Bankers: Barclays Bank Limited, 15, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

[Members trading with our Advertisers materially help "OVERSEAS."

AUSTRALIA

OPPORTUNITIES for MANUFACTURERS and INVESTORS

Australia offers Great Opportunities to British Manufacturers to establish themselves in the Commonwealth.

Australia can now produce many things which she formerly regarded as beyond her industrial capacity.

The history of Australian Manufacturers is one of remarkable growth and achievement.

Australian manufacturing industries produce an annual output amounting to £226,000,000.

THE INVESTOR will find:

Abundant room for the profitable employment of Capital.

Great primary resources awaiting development.

Wide scope for Manufacturers.

A healthy land in a growing country.

■ ■ ■ ■

For full information regarding Australia, apply to the High Commissioner, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C 2.

DOMINION of NEWFOUNDLAND and LABRADOR

Standing Sentinel at the Gateway to the New World. The Birthplace of our Great Overseas Empire and the first link in the Imperial Chain of Aerial Communications.

■ *One Week's journey from England by direct steamer.* ■

NEWFOUNDLAND and LABRADOR offer unexcelled opportunities for PIONEER DEVELOPMENT.

The Sportsman's Eldorado.

The Rivers and Lakes abound with Salmon and Trout. Fine Snipe, Partridge and Caribou Shooting. No reserves.

SPORT LICENCES.

Caribou Shooting, $50 (£10).
Salmon Fishing, $10 (£2) per rod.

Forest, Mineral and Farmland Wealth.

Large areas of uncleared arable land waiting for development, and generous concessions given to settlers and others interested in establishing new industries. Copper, Iron Mines and great Pulp and Paper Mills in active operation.

THE LARGEST DRY DOCK IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA with all modern appliances for temporary or permanent repairs.

For further information, apply to—
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A Speedy Solution
of your Road Transport Problems

will usually be found if you are a regular subscriber to

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WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED MOTOR TRACTION

ISSUED WEEKLY.

PRICE 3d.

An illustrated newspaper dealing with all aspects of mechanical road transport for goods and passengers.

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If you are in difficulties at any time regarding any Transport matter, write to the Editor of "MOTOR TRANSPORT."

A consulting department is at the service of readers to give information and advice on any transport matter.

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Suits all drives, heavy and light.
Get into communication with us.

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BRANCHES IN EVERY COUNTRY. *AGENTS WANTED.*

To continually improve "OVERSEAS" we rely largely upon our advertisement revenue.

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THE SUN ENGRAVING CO., LD.

PROCESS ENGRAVERS & PHOTOGRAVURE PRINTERS,
MILFORD LANE, STRAND, LONDON.

Stylish Lounge Suit in Smart Hard-wearing Tweeds Tailored to Measure for

£4 10s.

Tailoring for Overseas

Men has been so thoroughly studied and progressively improved for 20 years by Groves & Lindley that they absolutely guarantee to refund your cash without demur if you are not fully convinced that the suit or overcoat fits you and is full value for the money.

ONE THIRD AT LEAST SAVED ON EVERY SUIT.

In every quarter of the globe where European-style Clothes are worn we have regular customers who tell us that our suits are 30 to 50 per cent. better than any they can get from local tailors at 30 to 50 per cent. higher prices.

CUT OUT THE MIDDLEMEN—BUY DIRECT.

We cut out middle charges by purchasing all our cloths direct from the makers. Garments are cut and tailored by our own specially-trained staff and you are charged only **ONE** modest profit. We invite you to write for—

Box of 100 Cloth Patterns—Sent Post Free.

They are representative of all the best British high-grade cloths, Scotch Tweeds, Serges, Huddersfield Solid Worsteds, West of England Tweeds, Garbicords, etc. etc. Styles Book, Self-Measuring Form, Tape Measure and full instructions how to measure also enclosed.

All our Cloths are sold by the yard also

and are largely bought by overseas men for their local tailor to make up. Big savings and extra cloth quality are obtained this way. Note—**We guarantee Satisfaction or Cash Refund.**

GROVES & LINDLEY

102, THE LION, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

Stylish Single-breasted Ascot Overcoat, Lined Full, Tailored to Measure from

£4 4s.

BIGGEST and BEST

EMIGRATION COLONISATION OFFICE.

The Salvation Army has world-wide organisation. Free and disinterested advice about Dominions. Cares for passengers. Representatives everywhere. Correspondence invited. Address: Commissioner D. C. Lamb, 122, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

MEMORIALS

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52, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W.C. 2.

DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.

will secure
your Steamer accommodation or arrange your Tour in Britain or on the Continent.

Passports obtained.
Foreign Money Exchanged.

Write to, or call at—
DEAN & DAWSON'S OFFICE
84, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
Branches in Chief Provincial Towns.

Gladola Restaurant

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SPECIAL LUNCHEONS, 2/-
also à la Carte.

TEAS.
Girdle Scones. Home-Made Cakes.

DINNERS, 6 to 9,
Table D'Hote, 4/-
or à la Carte.

WINE LIST.
OPEN SUNDAYS 12.45 to 9 p.m.

"In Faith and Hope the world may disagree,
But all mankind's concern is Charity."

PLEASE MAKE—

THE ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, VENTNOR,

YOUR CONCERN, this Christmas time, by contributing towards the upkeep of the 177 beds, costing £39,000 yearly. The Hospital has an unrivalled situation i.. exquisite surroundings.

EACH PATIENT HAS A SEPARATE ROOM.

Contributions will be received with real gratitude by the HONORARY TREASURER, APPEAL DEPARTMENT, 18, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

COMING HOME?

If you require a
HOUSE ~ FLAT
ROOMS OR OTHER ACCOMMODATION
(Furnished or Un-furnished)

Write:—
G. AUBREY STAPLETON, P.A.S.I.,
Surveyor, House & Property Agent,
20, Broadway, West Norwood, London.

WHAT YOU REALLY WANT—
FROM OVERSEAS

The Album de Luxe

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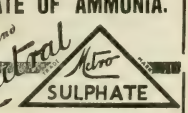

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where you are we can make Breeches from your own measurements that will give entire satisfaction. If you have any doubt on the matter the letters shown below should convince you. Every mail brings similar testimonials from overseas customers.

Jamaica,
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Dear Sirs,—I thank you for the Riding Breeches received which are very satisfactory.
Yours faithfully,
A. F. R.

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Aug. 29th, 1921.
Dear Sirs,—I am pleased to say I received the Breeches and they are excellent in fit and I am quite pleased with them.
Yours faithfully,
W. H.

LET US SEND YOU PATTERNS
with full instructions for self-measurement.

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37, Bedford St., Strand, LONDON.

The larger our advertisement revenue, the more we can spend on improving "OVERSEAS."

OVERSEAS

Lux in Tenebris

Lux in Tenebris.

IN making a selection of presents this Christmastide we are confronted by a difficulty. The articles displayed in the shop-windows are all so very tempting and pretty that it is far from easy to make a choice ; the riot of colour and light, too, is almost dazzling. Boarding a 'bus the other day on my homeward journey, I heard a voice behind me say : " I used to enjoy Christmas shopping before I became black." At first I was much puzzled by these words, but on looking round at the speaker their meaning became clear : she was blind.

Reader, have you ever closed your eyes and *felt* your way along in the dark, *imagining* you were blind. If so, you have probably not kept up the deception for long, and have been glad and relieved to open your eyes to the sunshine and the colour of life. But what if the blackness had remained with you ?

The National Institute for the Blind cares for sightless persons of all ages. A visit to the Blind Babies' Home at Chorley Wood shows all that love, healthy treatment and specialised training can do for the youngest members of the blind community. A tour of Worcester College for Blind Boys and of the " Cedars " College for Blind Girls will bring home to the visitor the true happiness which is to be found in education. Nor can the value of books for the blind be over-estimated, and the Institute's labours in that direction may be gauged from the fact that during last year no less than 19,508 bound volumes of Braille literature, 72,212 magazines and 116,476 newspapers emanated from its press, besides pamphlets, music, and publications in Moon type. The importance of the Institute's After-care Department is obvious; on the register is a total of 6,004 blind persons, whilst 74,075 visits were paid last year by home teachers to necessitous blind persons in their own homes. A word must be said concerning Hoole Bank, Chester, opened officially last month as a guest-house for blind men and women over fifty years of age—of the Clifton and Brighton Homes for blind women—of the Institute's Hostel for blind women workers in Langham Street.

We cannot close this brief account of some of the Institute's activities without mention of the Massage Department, with its School of Massage, its Massage Library, Secretarial Department and After-care Section, and of the Inventions and Research Committee, which has undertaken the task of putting to the test new inventions and of effecting improvements in apparatus for the blind.

Will you send a donation to the National Institute for the Blind (registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920), 224-6-8, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1 ?

In those terrible days of War

when, in a constant stream, the wounded came home to the country for which they had fought, the British Home and Hospital for Incurables at Streatham opened its doors to their needs. The Institution was recognised by the War Office as a first-class Auxiliary Military Hospital. Over 1,500 soldiers were nursed and tended.

In these anxious days of Peace

when there is such a long pathetic Waiting List of middle-class people, incapacitated by incurable disease, waiting for admission into the Home, or for a pension for life; and when it is so difficult to meet current expenses, the Committee has to make a most urgent appeal for prompt and generous help from

Our Kindred Overseas.

The Home, in which Queen Alexandra has so long taken the greatest personal interest, **is for middle-class people only** utterly broken in the battle of life, crushed and conquered by incurable disease. Such people shrink from the idea of charity and are very slow to plead for help however sore their need. Please remember and assist them in their sore distress!

British Home & Hospital for Incurables

LONDON, S.W. 16

PATRONESS: H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
PATRON: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Secretary - - - - - EDGAR PENMAN
Office - - - - 72, Cheapside, London, England

FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

During the War, and after the War, this Institution has been caring for those wounded in their country's defence—for men to whom the greatest possible debt of gratitude is due. The Home always has been, and is, quite full. Eighty-five patients are constantly under treatment.

FUNDS ARE GREATLY NEEDED for the laying out of the Recreation Ground (recently purchased) immediately adjoining the Home. An appeal is made for this purpose and for providing extra comforts for the men.

PRINCE ALBERT CONVALESCENT HOME
(formerly the "Grange" Hospital),
WORTHING

Patron: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
President: COL. SIR RAYMOND GREENE, Bart., D.S.O., J.P., M.P.

Will you please help by sending a contribution to Mr. A. C. EVANS, Secretary at the London Office, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, England?

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Save the Young from Crime and Prison?
Give the Fallen "Another Chance"?
Care for Little Orphaned Children?
Give Relief to Sick and Aged Poor?
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Such is the work of the

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CAN YOU SEND A CHRISTMAS GIFT? WILL YOU?

CURIOS *from* OVERSEAS

will help to feed and clothe British Orphans. We hope to hold a Grand Bazaar at our School at Maitland Park in May, 1922, and shall have an

"Overseas" Stall

We want your help to fill that stall with useful articles and curios from the land where you dwell. They will be sold to provide food for the fatherless children in our care. Please tell us the value of the items when you send them.

This is Your Opportunity

Fred. J. Robinson, A.C.I.S.'
Secretary,
THE
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL
and
ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE,
73, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2

SOCIETY for the ASSISTANCE of

LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.

(Under Royal Patronage)

THE POSTMAN'S KNOCK

WHAT would Christmas be without the Postman's knock? I want all my poor Ladies to hear him knock not for others but for themselves.

There are many old, sad and lonely women living in one room. Let them have a cheerful fire on Christmas Day, and the money to pay for it. I always feel so grateful when "Overseas" people remember their poorer sisters in England, and I feel sure this year money will come in and we shall be able to give all our members each a nice Christmas present. I will gladly give names and addresses of those who would like letters, books, groceries, etc. We shall want *some* money, for there are many to help.

Hon. Sec.,
EDITH SMALLWOOD,
Lancaster House, Malvern.

STARVING ARMENIANS

Famine and Disease Strike down Thousands

Hundreds of thousands abandoned their homes during the Turkish Invasion. Now absolutely without any means of support. All has been looted by the Turks.

The need is overpoweringly pitiful

Your gift will be safely administered through our own representatives.

The Committee of the

FRIENDS OF ARMENIA

most earnestly urges readers to give generous support to the Relief Work now in progress.

Send To-day to :—

E. WRIGHT BROOKS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1. Cheques and Postal Orders payable to Friends of Armenia (crossed London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank). Treasury Notes Registered.

RUSSIAN FAMINE

A Call to the British Peoples by Dr. Nansen.

"Millions in Russia are confronted with imminent death. Famine and pestilence are taking merciless toll. The calamity is almost without parallel, and challenges the very heart of the world.

"The distribution of supplies in the actual famine areas is safe-guarded convincingly, for adequate and binding guarantees have been offered by the Russian Government.

"In these circumstances, I appeal directly to the peoples of the Imperial British Commonwealth, who have heretofore responded with a fine spirit of helpfulness in such emergencies, to subscribe generously to the Russian Famine Relief Fund under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor of London. There has never been a nobler opportunity than the present to render a like unreckoning service.

"Resources within the British Empire are not lacking for meeting this emergency, but those who possess these resources, in money and in food, must give generously and give now.

"FRIDTJOF NANSEN."

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND

is **the British Empire in action** on behalf of the sufferers in what the British Prime Minister described as

"the most terrible visitation that has afflicted Europe or the world for centuries."

With its British Commissioner and British agents it is **designed to give assurance that all help trusted to it** by the British peoples throughout the world **shall be securely administered.** It is the only Russian Relief Fund accredited by the British Red Cross.

ITS WORK IS THREE-FOLD

1. Feeding the whole population in a given area.
2. Providing seed-corn for the spring sowings.
3. Checking the menacing spread of typhus and cholera.

Child Relief is treated as a most vital part of the problem, but not as a thing by itself.

IT IS GOOD NEWS

that the British Government has given £250,000 worth of medical supplies to the Fund. But this is no substitute for food.

WE NEED YOUR HELP TO BUY BREAD

FOUR SHILLINGS MONTHLY WILL SAVE A LIFE

PRESIDENT - - THE RT. HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.
CHAIRMAN - - THE RT. HON. THE LORD EMMOTT, G.C.M.G

Donations may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Russian Famine Relief Fund, Fishmongers' Hall, London, E.C. 4, England.

Issued by the Imperial War Relief Fund (registered under the War Charities Act, 1916).

FEARFUL FIRE IN LABRADOR

IN 3½ HOURS A PROSPEROUS MISSION STATION WIPED OUT

This means:—

1. A village of Eskimos left without essential food and requisites for the rigorous winter, and also without Church and School.
2. The whole Mission and Trade Staff homeless, all their personal belongings, clothing, etc., lost, and now billeted in Eskimo homes.
3. **Loss estimated at £15,000.** Insurance was impossible.

A terrible winter faces these Moravian Missionaries who, true to the spirit of their forefathers, are sticking to their people and work, instead of escaping for the winter, as they might have done.

WILL YOU RUSH to the RESCUE?

Every day is precious in view of the utter desolation wrought.

Contributions gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. EDGAR SWAINSON, *Secretary*, The London Association in aid of

MORAVIAN MISSIONS

Office: **7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 2.**

Literature free on application.

6,000 Letters

of recommendation to Hospitals, Dispensaries and Convalescent Homes have been supplied to the sick poor of the Homeland by

THE

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President:

COL. SIR RAYMOND GREENE, Bart., D.S.O., J.P., M.P.

The benefits have been enormous—Medical, Dental, Ophthalmic, Surgical, and Convalescent Home Treatment, and special Grants to the needy poor.

Please help this good work which has brought

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO THOUSANDS.

Funds are much needed now.

Contributions should be addressed to Mr. A. C. EVANS, Secretary, London Medical Charities Fund, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 2, England.

∴ Members in Alexandria and Hong Kong cordially thanked for contributions to hand.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT

TO THE

WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY

Will Help to Feed and Clothe

A LITTLE CHILD

4,200 are in its Homes, but its Funds are heavily overdrawn.

Secretary:—

Rev. W. Fowell Swann, M.A., Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E. 11.

Cheques, etc., crossed and payable 'o "Waifs and Strays."

From Rock and Tempest.

320 Merchant Seamen, men who have run the gauntlet of the fiercest storms, now find themselves in poverty and need your assistance.

887 Widows of Seamen and 1100 Dependent Children

are also wanting help, which we are compelled to withhold because funds are low. Will you bring a ray of sunshine into their lives by sending a donation immediately?

THOS. SCOTT, *Secretary*,
British Merchant Seamen and their Dependents' Fund,
Tower Building, LIVERPOOL.

"There is nothing in the world too fine for the Mercantile Marine of this Country for the work they have done during the present war."—LORD JELLICOE.

An Appeal for the

Captain Fryatt Memorial Fund

THIS Fund was instituted in August, 1916, to perpetuate the memory of that very gallant Officer, Captain Fryatt, of the S.S. "Brussels," who so heroically went to his doom in the cause of the Allies.

Its purposes are for the alleviation of suffering and distress, primarily due to the War, arising amongst the Officers of the Merchant Service and their Widows and Orphans.

Will YOU Help Us

to carry on the Good Work the Fund has already done and is doing?

You owe a great deal to the Merchant Service and Contributions are Sadly Needed

They will be thankfully received by the Honorary Secretary:

Lieut. T. W. MOORE, C.B.E., R.N.R.
The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool

The Salvation Army
as a Social Influence

PERHAPS The Army has done its greatest social work in stirring up the conscience of **the man in the street** with regard to the outcast and degraded. It has shown us that people whom we might otherwise have regarded as hopeless are capable, if taken in hand, of counting heavily on the credit side in the long run.

Were it not for the Army we should rely more on the workhouse and the prison; we should be more complacent about the slum hovel and the sweater's den; our pity would be feebler, our understanding less. As it is we are ready to try the rescue home or the farm colony. The Army has shown us that to be our brother's keeper does not mean being his gaoler. By stirring the social conscience, it has opened up a more human and a correspondingly more successful way of dealing with the flotsam and jetsam of society. And that alone is a great social achievement.

The Salvation Army depends entirely upon voluntary contributions. Will you not help in the fight against the forces of evil and misery by sending a contribution (no matter how small) to—

GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH,
Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

Cheques should be crossed "Bank of England, Law Courts Branch."

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
STAR AND GARTER HOME
FOR
DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS,
RICHMOND, SURREY, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED by the British Red Cross Society, under the patronage of H.M. the Queen, as a permanent memorial of the Great War. On the site of the old Star & Garter Hotel, of famous memory, a noble building is being erected to accommodate about 200 men. To hasten building operations the temporary Hospital in the Annexe of the Hotel, opened in January, 1916, for Sailors and Soldiers paralysed by wounds, has been moved to the Seaside Branch at Sandgate, Kent.

The Star & Garter Committee appeals to the benevolence of our friends and kinsmen overseas on behalf of the Building Fund which, notwithstanding the generous support it has received both at home and abroad, is in need of further help, in consequence of the enormously increased price of labour and materials.

Address all subscriptions to:

THE SECRETARY, STAR & GARTER COMMITTEE,
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Will you give me a chance?

Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES

7,200

CHILDREN NEED FOOD

WILL YOU SEND

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Annual Collection of Half-crowns
for Bread and Butter
for the little ones,
of whom
1,191 are helpless babies?

Cheques payable "Dr Barnardo's Homes Founder's Day Fund" and crossed may be addressed to the Director, Rear-Admiral Sir Harry tileman (Dept. O.C.M.), 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London, E 1.

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THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP
164 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2

ALL MEMBERS OF THE OVER-SEAS CLUB

are invited to join

THE KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL BIRTHDAY LEAGUE

Members of the League are asked to give the small gift of 4/- (four shillings) on their Birthdays to maintain the Hospital for one minute on that day. Birthday Greeting Cards are sent to all members of the League.

Apply: The Viscount Hambleden, King's College Hospital, London.

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SHILLINGS ARE WELCOME

Across the Seas, London appeals to the Distant Sons, for the **4,000 DEAF and DUMB** within its borders—more than the population of many a small town. **Will you help these heavily-handicapped Men and Women denied both Hearing and Speech?**

Gifts gratefully acknowledged by

ROYAL ASSOCIATION in Aid of the DEAF AND DUMB,
419, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

IN AN "AIR-POCKET"

THE airman's most constant peril is an "air-pocket." The propellers whirr uselessly, and the machine drops with affrighting swiftness.

Only the momentum of its flight carries it out of the vacuum and averts destruction.

Life, too, has its sudden perils, some of them unspeakably tragic—especially when the victim is a child. Something—death, disabling sickness, or devastating drink—sweeps away its support, and at its feet yawns the abyss.

In our Home are many little ones, secure and light-hearted, who have happily been snatched from such a fate. Will you help to add to their number?

■ ■ ■ ■

Gifts (mentioning "From the Abyss") should be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL (REV. W. HODSON SMITH),

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

(Founded by Dr. Stephenson),

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CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

(Founded 1891 —— Incorporated 1893)

HAS NO ENDOWMENT.

WANTED
1,000,000 Shillings.

WILL YOU HELP

The Church Lads' Brigade to Continue its Great Work Among Lads for Church and State?

Patron: H.M. THE KING.
President: FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T.

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General Headquarters:
Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

LEST WE FORGET

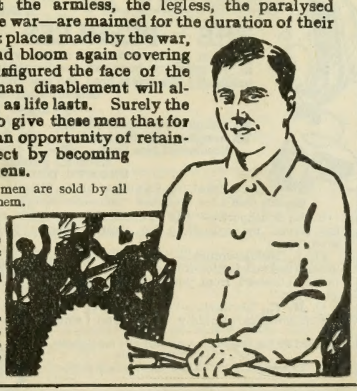
the men who gallantly held the positions at the front, but lost their positions at home.

"I WANT to work, but no one seems able to give me a job." This is the heart-breaking remark of thousands of maimed and broken ex-Service men who sacrificed positions and prospects by responding to "The Call." It is true that these men are unemployable in ordinary Workshops and Factories, for in these days of keen competition a one-armed, or paralysed, or legless man is not a profit-making worker; but, after all, they fought for the Homeland and lost their limbs and powers of action in the service of us all.

THE LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS

are doors through which these men, who served and suffered, can enter the hive of Industry and show that, given the chance, they can make their lives as useful to the Nation as they were before the handicap of war's casualties crippled their possibilities. In these Workshops—the only Memorial to one of our greatest soldiers—these men are trained in useful occupations and provided with permanent employment at good wages. Over 2,300 men have already been admitted into the Workshops but there is a far greater number whose requests to enter have to be refused because money is needed for machinery and maintenance. Will you help the Committee to help these men?

THINK what it means to be disabled. Most of the evils that afflict human nature—disease, poverty, grief—if they do not kill—pass on. But the armless, the legless, the paralysed men—legacies of the war—are maimed for the duration of their lives. In the desert places made by the war, flowers will grow and bloom again covering up the scars that disfigured the face of the earth, but the human disablement will always remain as long as life lasts. Surely the least we can do is to give these men that for which they crave—an opportunity of retaining their self-respect by becoming self-supporting citizens.



The goods made by the men are sold by all leading retailers. Buy them.

HELP THE FUND also by sending a cheque or money order payable to the Chairman of the Lord Roberts Memorial Fund.

MAJOR GENERAL Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 3.

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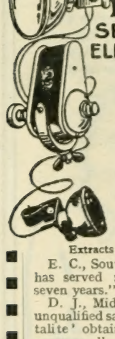

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